START

TERRE HAUTE LITERARY CLUB

VOL 1

1921 22

MICROFILMED

BY

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2803 EAST 56TH STREET, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Tribune 5/16/26

A BRAVE LITTLE BAND.

The Terre Haute Literary club will celebrate its forty-fourth anniversary Monday. The Literary club has fulfilled its destiny with such a lack of ostentation and such genuine merit that it comes as rather a shock to realize that it is forty-four years old. To ponder that the Literary club has been functioning since 1882 is hardly credible, but we have the word of Dr. Elwood Kemp therefor, and, too, we have the records, so there is no gainsaying its age. Unlike a woman, the Literary club makes no secret of its longevity. For forty-four long years it has nourished the ethical and cultural interests here. It was the original open forum. The literatti, the scientists, the educators, the historians, the politicians, the religionists, the protaganists of this and that cause, all have had its encouragement, all have been helped along their tortuous paths towards the truth in their respective fields. If one's cause had the merit of intellectual stimulation, the rostrum of the Literary club was ever at his command. If one's brain child yearned for public contemplation, the Literary club afforded the opportunity. If the ore which passed through its mill in the long yearly program yielded even a nugget of new thought, if such research as it was called upon each season to appraise revealed here and there a trace of the mother lode of pure knowledge, the Literary club felt repaid. This brave band has guarded the faltering cultural spirit here as willingly and courageously as the pioneers guarded the wagon train. It has clung with fine tenacity to the idea that along with commercial and industrial development we must have intellectual attainment. It has remained steadfast to its purposes, and the benefits which have accrued to the community therefrom are incalculable. Communities which starve the native culture, communities which are content with the things of industry and commerce alone, grow lopsided. Terre Haute's fine balance is, to a large degree, due to this body of citizens who have intelligently and with prodigous fidelity nurtured the intellectual phenomena in the community. Their reward, of course, has come in their close contact with culture, with minds of exceptional alertness and with progressive thought over this long vista of time. The Tribune salutes the Literary club on this, its forty-fourth birthday, on its tenacity on life and its rare devotion to its faith.

Presented to the Club
by its
President.

ARTICLES OF TERRE HAUTE LITERARY SOCIETY

VOL. 1- 1921-22

Asbury, W.D. Spirit of America. No.6 PP. 77-83
Bacon, Chas Baldwin, The medallioned case. No.3 - PP. 30-39
Beasley, Bert, Thomas Jefferson. No.7 - P.P. 84-99
Blumberg, Benj. Our city gates. No.2 - P.P. 10-29
Byrn, H.W. World's food. No.10 P.P. 122-160
Chancery courts. Wilson, A.M. No.19 PP. 276-288
Civilization. Hunt, M.C. Neglected factor in human progress. No.9 PP. 113-121
Duffy, Joseph, Ninety-nine years. No.12 - P.P. 178-200
Eastern question. Kemp, E.W. Far east and its relation to United States No.1 P.P. 2-9
Education, Boards of. Pruitt, F.V. School city organization. No.18 PP. 267-275
European war, 1914-18. Nesbitt, B.R. Some causes and results of the world war. No.17 - P.P. - 250-266
Fink, Joseph L. Study in superstition. No.15 - PP. 227-241
Food supply, Byrn, H.W. World's food. No.10 - PP. 122-160
Franklin, Benjamin. Welborn, E.L. No.16 P.P. - 242-249
Grady, Henry Woodfen. Tilly, J.M. Evening with Henry Woodfen Grady No.11 PP. 161-177
Hunt, M.C. Neglected factor in human progress. No.9 P.P. 112-121
Indiana- Education. Duffy, Joseph, Ninety-nine years. No.12 - P.P. 178-200
Jefferson, Thomas. Beasley, Bert No.7 - P.P. 84-99
Jewett, Chas. Timothy, Terre Haute's contribution to the world of art. No.14 - P.P. 215-226
Kemp, Ellwood W. Far east and its relation to United States. No.1 P.P. 2-9
Medallioned case. Bacon, C.B. No.3 P.P. - 30-39
Medical fees. Wickersham, J.A. Banditry in medical practice. No.8 PP. 100-111
"Mercury" (bronze statue on McKeen bank building) Jewett, C.T. in his Terre Haute's contribution to art. No.14, pp.5-10;12 - PP. 215-226
Municipal art. Blumberg, Benj. No.2 PP. 10-29
National characteristics, American. Asbury, W.D. Spirit of America. PP. 77-83 No.6
Nesbit, Baxter R. Some causes and results of the world war. 1914-18 No.17 P.P. 250-266
Poetry- Modern. Wisely, J.B. Modern poetry. No.5 - PP. 65-75
Pompeii. Weng, F.H. No.13 PP
Pruitt, F.V. School city organization. No.18 PP. 267-275
Superstition. Fink, J.L. Study in superstition. No.15 PP. 227-241
Terre Haute-Art. Jewett, C.T. Terre Haute's contribution to the world of art. No.14 PP. 215-226
Terre Haute - Education. Wiley, W.H. Our public High Schools. No.4 PP. 40-64
Terre Haute - Municipal improvement. Blumberg, Benj. No.2 PP. 10-29
Tilley, J.M. An evening with Henry Woodfen Grady. No.11 PP. 161-177
U.S. - National characteristics see National characteristics, America
Welborn, Ernest L. Benjamin Franklin. No.16 PP. 242-249
Weng, F.H. Pompeii; a city buried and resurrected. No.13 PP. 201-214
Wickersham, J.A. Banditry in medical practice. No.8 PP. 100-111
Wiley, Wm. H. Our public High School. No.4 PP. 41-64
Wiley High School. Wiley, W.H. Our public High School. No.4 PP. 41-64
Wilson, A.M. The chancery court. No.19 PP. 276-288
Wisely, John B. Modern poetry. No.5 P.P. 65-75
World war see European war, 1914-18. PP. 250-266

No. 1

THE FAR EAST AND ITS RELATION TO THE UNITED STATES.

BY ELLWOOD W. KEMP.

The cradle of the world's ciciliza-tion nobody certainly knows. But the best scholarship is likely to place it in some region in southwestern Asia. From this point civilization moved in two opposite direction,- one toward the East out through eastern Asia and the other toward the West, out through the Tigris and Euphrates valleys around the Mediteranean,up through Europe,and finally across the Atlantic to the New World and then westward through North And South America.

The eastern civilization spread over three countries throughout eastern Asia,and through about five thousand years,developed into three countries namely: China, Japan and Corea,whose civilizations have finally expanded until they have come into contact more or less with the United States.

The first of these civilizations in point of time to develope was China, China is a vast region aimost entirely surrounded by mountains which are rich in minerals and likewise traversed from east to west by immense rich river valleys. Beginning historically something like three thousand years before Christ and developing for about five thousand years, China has come to have a population of at least four hundred million people. In all this five thousand years developement,she had,until about fifty years ago,remained practically isolated from all the other nations of the world. She had no Ambassadors in any other country,she received no Ambassadors from any other country to her own. She lived practically

the life of complete isolation,developing however an immense body of literature, consisting largely of the sayings and writings of her sages, and also developing out of her own life several great religions,the two most important of which were Taoism and Confucianism. China's history throughout her five thousand years has been one largely of agriculture As already said China has at present at least four hundred million people living in large rich river valleys,on mountain slopes and spreading over vast plains which,in western China especially, are more or less inclined to be barren. China has developed very little in the way of manufacturing except what is manufactured by hand.She has at the present time about six thousand miles of railroad. She has vast coal deposits of the richest quality but almost entirely undeveloped. She has vast rice fields,vast cotton plantations,vast mulberry groves for producing silk. She has extensive rivers which would serve for purposes of developing commerce if the sufficient capital for building boats could be obtained. But as already said, until seventy five years ago, China stood apart from all other nations of the world,regarding them as far inferiof to herself in civilization.

The second great nation to develope in the east was Japan. Japan is a little country. It consists entirely of island,- some three thousand in numberfour of which are as large as the state of Ohio; and all told would be about three times the size of the State of Indiana. Half of Japan's territory is mountains. She has no immense river valleys no great rich plaines as has China. She has relatively little coal and very little iron,no great cotton or rice fields like China has. Japans civilization is not quite so old as that of China,but during the last four thousand years,Japan has continued to develope her little island empire, spreading out over

(3)

island after island on the western coast of the Pacific Ocean until at present Japan has a population of about sixty five million proole. Now, notwithstanding Japan lived as it were out on her island home and, therefore, learned the habits of the sea, she lived a life practically isolated from all other nations until about seventy five years ago. Japan however was more disposed to accept religions, education, government and various types of culture from outside nations, when they were offered to her, than China was. She accepted Confusianism, Buddhism, both from China and various form of fine arts from China and Corea, and education from the United States and Europe.

Now, lying just between China and Japan and reaching out into the Pacific Ocean, is the little country of Corea about the size of Indiana. Corea lies right on the Pacific Ocean and on a gulf which pushes in between China and Japan some what like the Mediteranean sea pushes in between Europe and Africa. Thus it is easy to see that whoever controls Corea will control this inreaching gulf,- The Gulf of Pichili upon which are most of best harbors on the Asiatic coast.

Now, as already said, this country of Corea having these excellent harbors, and lying between two larger countries, namely: China and Japan, has been a bone of contention between these two countries for centuries.

But China and Japan although living thousands of years in pratical isolation, were waked up from their sleep about seventy five years ago by the knocking at their doors of Europe and America, who wanted to get into their countries to trade with them.

China's silk and rice and cotton and Japanese grain and art were all attractive to the European and American merchant: England,for example, desired to semd the opium which she was producing in India into the Chinese market, and bring out rice,silk and cotton into the European markets. America wished to ship her cotton her meats her manufactured machinery of many kinds into China and Japan and return to America with Oriental silks,rugs and art. So Japan, which had been asleep for hundreds of years to the outside world,was waked up by Commodore Perry who peacefully sailed into her harbors about seventy five years ago and opened the road for a stream of trade between the United Ststes and Japan,which has kept growing from that day to the present time,until it has become one of the important streams of American commerce.

And likewise American merchants together with European merchants poured,in an ever increasing stream their manufactured products into the great agricultural country of China with its population equal to all Europe and The United States. Now,it must be kept in mind,as already said,that China has vast fields of coal and iron and the precious minerals. She has vast fields of fine agricultural land,she has great rivers but few boats upon them. All Europe , therefore, reached out its hand to develope these great fields of ix industrial promise in China,England,Russia,Portugal,Spain,all of them wished to obtain great concessions in the way of harbors,mines, river valleys,plantations, hence,a general scramble arose between European nations to obtain from China the largest concessions possible in her territory. But what about Japan,this neighbor of China, lying just on

China's northern boundry? Japan, as already said, was a little country, but with a very great population, sixty five millions of people. She wanted new fields in which to develop and in which to invest her capital. She wished to get concessions in coal and iron mines because she had little coal and iron in her own country. She wished to build railroads in China and control these roads after they were built. She wished to control the army and police in China so as to more effectively protect her various commercial interests which she was developing therein. This then is the picture we now have in the last third of the ninetennth century and the first quarter of the twentieth, all of the great nations of Europe especially England, France, Germany, Russia and China's next door Asiatic neighbor,- Japan- are scrambling for large concessions in China. These concessions are generally called "spheres of influence" and they became so numerous, so extensive and so pressing upon China by all these outside nations, that it was humorously said many times in the last thirty to forty years that the only country which had no sphere of influence in China was China herself.

This general pressure upon the life of China came to a crisis about eighteen hundred and ninety eight to nineteen hundred. At that time arose the struggle between Japan and Russia known as the Russo-Japanese war. Russia, which has been steadly pushing toward the East across Siberia, was pushing rapidly her influence through Corea, down to the Gulf of Pechili, in order to get harbors, ice-free for her expanding commerce toward the East. If Russia succeeded in getting control of Corea- which, as already said, lay just between Japan and China - Japan feared that Russia's next step would be to step across the narrow straight between Corea and Japan and take possession of the whole

of Japan. Hence, as already said, came up the conflict between Russia and Japan for the possession of Corea, and the further influence and pressure of Japan and Russia upon China. This war turned out greatly to the advantage of Japan, and was brought to an end by the treaty of Portsmouth largely through the influence of President Roosevelt.

At this critical point, with all these enemyes around her China sought the assistance of the United States John Hay Secretary of State for the United States with the large views of the Statesman reached forth the hand of assistance and with firm voice announced to the greedy countries of Europe and the no less ambitious country of Japan, that China should belong to the Chinese and should not be dismembered and divided up between the scrambling commercial nations of Europe together with Japan. It is this doctrine announced by Secetary Hay about nineteen hundred - namely, that all nations should have equal oportunityes in China for trade and commerce and that no nation should be allowed to intefer in any way with the political independence of China- which has constituted a guiding principle in Chin's life in the last quarter century. It should be noted that this mighty influence of the United States in protecting the life of China has produced a very permanent feeling of friendship and appreciation on the part of China toward the United States.

Thus far in the discussion of this question of the relation of the United States to the far eastern nations - China, Japan, And Corea the main attention has been given to the fact that in modern times these eastern nations have waked up bt the inflowing of outside European and American influences. For the developement of Japanese and Chinese life money poured into the fields and mines of Japan and China from Europe and America. But another phase of this question of the relation of America to the far east, which should be noted is the fact that when Japan and China were roused up from their long sleep they soon learned the lessons of modern industry and large numbers of Chinese and Japanese laborers began to come to the

United States and to seek employment on the railroads in the fields and in the shops of this country especially on the western coast of the country and even more especially in California. These Oriental laborers had been used to a standard of living much below the standard of life of laborers in the United States. This difference of standards finally brought about great opposition on the part of labor organizations in the United States against Chinese and Japanese laborers .The result of this struggle finally spread from the field and the shop into political discussion as to what privileges should be given in the United States to Chinese and Japanese living herein.sShould their children be given the same privileges in the public schools as white children ? Should Chinese and Japanese be allowed to purchase and own land in the United States? Should these foreigners be allowed to become citizens of the United States, allowed to vote, allowed to hold office? Thus it is seen that the second phase of this great question of the relation of the United States to the Far East is as to whether the United States could extend the hand of fellowship and equal opportunity in America to the Eastern World as America and Europe declared that it wished oportunity for equal chance for Europe and America in the Oriental World. Now

Now the answer which the United States has made to a great extent to this question is No. The Chinese are by law at the present time not permitted to come to this country for purposes of labor. The Japanese likewise, by the Gentlemens Agreement of nineteen hundred and eight are excluded from entrance into the United States for the purpose of engageing in any kind of manuallabor.

It is thus seen that the United States starting out about three quarters of a century ago to barelt touch

the finger tips of the life of the Far East has gradually come to stand face to face with it and grasp it in full hand so far as ~~xxxxxxx~~ seeking privileges for commercial purposes in the Far East are concerned, and repelling the Oriental World from our shores so far as allowing the labor element of the Far East to seek commercial privileges in the United States. The two civilizations are not yet standing on sufficiently equal levels so that they will treat each other as brothers. But steps are being taken in this direction . The Oriental World receives the American Missionary, the American Scholar, the American Capitalist. The American World receives the Japanese and Chinese student, traveller and ambassador. These shuttles pertaining to government, religion and the higher forms of business play freely back and forth upon the same level. Only in matters pertaining to manual labor and property rights are their sharp elements of disagreement between the United States and the Far Eastern World. Time may alter and cure these elements of discord. It is true patriotism to work toward such an end. Perfect Peace will come throughout the world when all men are Brothers to all men and when justice extends throughout the earth.

This is the size and type of paper, The Terre Haute Literary Club, wishes to adopt for uniformity, in the preparation of papers read before the club.

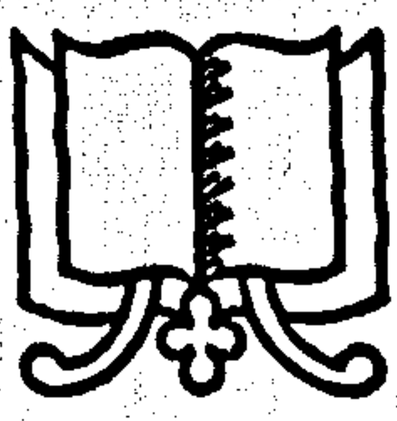
At close of club year the papers will be filed for permanent record in the Fairbanks Library.

PROGRAM

THE TERRE HAUTE LITERARY CLUB

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

MONDAY EVENING
—7:45—



1921-1922

Leaders: Weng -

October 3.....E. W. Kemp
Leaders—Wisely—Faurot

October 10.....W. A. McBeth
Leaders—Jewett—Nesbit

October 17.....Ben Blumberg
Leaders—Beasley—V. Miller

October 24.....C. B. Bacon
Leaders—Markle—Cooper

October 31.....W. H. Wiley
Leaders—Tilley—Hunt

November 14.....A. R. Markle
Leaders—Wiley—Cooper

November 21.....Chas. Roll
Leaders—Byrn—Tyler

November 28.....J. B. Wisely
Leaders—Wickersham—Ewers

December 5.....W. D. Asbury
Leaders—Acher—Roll

December 12.....Bert Beasley
Leaders—Duffy—Bayh

December 19.....J. A. Wickersham
Leaders—Weng—McBeth

1922

January 2.....M. G. Hunt
Leaders—Raffin—Gran

January 9.....H. W. Byrn
Leaders—Bacon—Wann

January 16.....J. M. Tilley
Leaders—Curry—Fink

January 23.....J. Duffy
Leaders—Kemp—Blumberg

January 30.....H. V. Wann
Leaders—Welborn—Asbury

February 6.....F. H. Weng
Leaders—Beasley—Markle

February 13.....Chas. T. Jewett
Leaders—Wisely—Duffy

February 20.....Birch Bayh
Leaders—Tyler—Acher

February 27.....J. L. Fink
Leaders—Tilley—Hunt

March 6.....A. A. Faurot
Leaders—Byrn—V. Miller

March 13.....E. L. Welborn
Leaders—Roll—McBeth

March 20.....R. Acher
Leaders—Bayh—Jewett

March 27.....B. W. Tyler
Leaders—Weng—C. Miller

April 3.....I. D. Raffin
Leaders—Wiley—Gran

April 10.....C. N. Miller
Leaders—Wann—Bacon

April 17.....J. E. Ewers
Leaders—Nesbit—Kemp

April 24.....B. R. Nesbit
Leaders—Faurot—Raffin

May 1.....A. C. Gran
Leaders—Fink—Ewers

May 8.....V. Miller
Leaders—Cooper—Markle

May 15.....Election Night.....May 15

Leaders: Weng -

ACTIVE MEMBERSHIP ROLL

Acher, Rudolph
Asbury, W. D.
Bacon, C. B.
Bayh, Birch
Beasley, Bert
Blumberg, Ben
Bryn, H. W.
Cooper, J. A.
Curry, C. M.
Duffy, J.
Ewers, J. E.
Faurot, A. A.
Fink, J. L.
Gran, A. C.
Hunt, M. G.
Jewett, C. T.
Kemp, E. W.
Markle, A. R.
McBeth, W. A.
Miller, C. N.
Miller, V.
Nesbit, B. R.
Raffin, I. D.
Roll, Chas.
Tilley, J. M.
Tyler, B. W.
Wann, H. V.
Weng, F. H.
Wiley, W. H.
Wisely, J. B.
Welborn, E. L.
Wickersham, J. A.
Wiedemann, F. E.

HONORARY MEMBERS

Bertsch, H. D.
Cox, U. O.
Crum, J. H.
Clippinger, E. E.
Davis, S. B.
Ehrmann, Max
Havens, E.
Hollingsworth, J. H.
Holmes, J. A.
Lee, M. G.
McTaggart, A.
Monger, A. E.
Noyes, W. A.
Parsons, W. W.
Rettger, L. J.
Reynolds, S. M.
Royse, C. A.
Schlicher, J. J.
Starbuck, J. E.
Tippy, W. M.
Leipziger, E. W.

Died

Scovell, J. T.	May 8, 1913
Ball, Spencer F.	Nov. 6, 1917

F. E. Wiedemann ..... President
E. L. Welborn ..... Secretary-Treasurer
W. H. Wiley ..... Historian

Program Committee ..... Chas. T. Jewett, J. M. Tilley, F. H. Weng

Membership Committee ..... E. W. Kemp, J. B. Wisely, J. L. Fink

[illegible] PRINTING CO. [illegible]

ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION AND BY-LAWS OF THE TERRE HAUTE LITERARY CLUB

Revised and Codified to May 20, 1921.

I.

This association shall be known as "The Terre Haute Literary Club."

II.

(a) This Club shall consist of not more than thirty-five members to be chosen by ballot, and three adverse votes shall reject a candidate.

(b) Applications for membership shall be made in secret, and shall lie over until the next regular meeting of the Club; and members not otherwise informed of such application shall be notified by the Secretary in advance of such meeting, and the absent members shall be deemed to ballot in favor of such application.

III.

When a member has been absent four meetings consecutively he shall be sent a written request, on blanks printed for the purpose, by the Secretary for an excuse in writing and a statement whether he desires to be retained on the rolls of the Club. If the excuse is deemed unsatisfactory, or if no reply in writing to the request is received within two weeks from the date thereof, or if the member does not express with his excuse his desire to retain his membership, then the name shall be dropped from the rolls, and a new member may be elected at once to fill the vacancy.

IV.

Any member in good standing who, at the end of the current club year, has read five papers, or more, and shall have had an average attendance of 50 per cent., shall be qualified for, and may if he so desires, (and the Club so votes), be retired to the honorary list of membership.

V.

(a) The officers of the Club shall consist of a President and a Secretary, who

shall hold their offices for one year, and shall perform the customary duties of such officers in other bodies, in addition to which the Secretary shall also act as the Treasurer of the Club. The officers of the Club shall be elected at the last regular meeting of each club year. In case the President is absent (at any meeting) he may appoint another member to preside.

(b) There shall also be elected an Historical Secretary, whose duties shall be to keep a history of the activities of the Club from year to year, and to furnish information for the guidance of the membership in club legislation.

VI.

(a) The Club dues shall be one dollar a year from each active member.

(b) No other membership fees or dues shall be charged or required, except such as the Club from time to time may assess.

VII.

Meetings of the Club shall be held every Monday night. They shall begin at 7:45 p. m., and fifteen minutes shall be devoted to miscellaneous business. When visitors are present the Club shall retire to transact any business of a secret nature.

VIII.

The meetings of the Club shall be informal in character, and held at any rooms or place that may be agreeable to the members.

IX.

The members shall have the privilege of inviting any suitable person or persons as visitors and guests of the Club at any of the regular meetings.

X.

(a) The exercises of the Club shall consist of the reading of a paper by one member previously appointed, followed by criticisms and conversations by each member. Two members shall be appointed to lead the discussion, each limited to ten minutes, and

the other members shall be limited to five minutes each. The writer shall then be allowed ten minutes for reply to criticisms.

(b) In the absence of a reader for any meeting of the Club, there shall be held a general discussion on some subject agreed upon by the members present.

XI.

Any members present at any regular meeting shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of any work or business of the Club, the majority of which shall govern in all matters except in the admission of members.

XII.

The Club from time to time may prepare suitable banquets and special entertainments to be confined to its members and invited guests.

XIII.

At the last meeting of each year the incoming President shall appoint a Programme Committee consisting of three members, and a Membership Committee consisting of three members. The President and the Programme Committee shall constitute an Executive Committee.

XIV.

Each year at least one honorary member shall be selected by ballot to read before the active members a paper of his own selection, acceptance being voluntary. Said paper shall be distinguished from others by the years of membership being printed opposite the reader's name. From the active list each year one member shall be chosen by ballot to read in exchange with some similiar club in some town or city offering exchange.

XV. (a)

The next Programme Committee shall adopt a programme of size and material suitable for binding, and the programmes shall be bound and placed in the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library, along with all records and papers belonging to the Club.

Leaders: Weng

XV (b)

It will, also, be in order for each member to file therein one of his papers read before the Club, and a copy of any book which he may have published.

XVI.

It shall be considered a breach of privilege for any member of the Club to insert or cause to be inserted in the newspapers any notice, complimentary or otherwise, on the papers read before the Club unless the same be agreed upon by the Club. Nor shall any member be restrained from expressing his opinion on any subject properly before the Club for discussion.

XVII.

Any member unable to read his paper at the date fixed on the programme shall give at least two weeks' notice thereof, and with the consent of the Club may exchange with another member who has not already read.

XVIII.

(a) The future Secretaries of the Club shall follow a uniform plan of keeping the minutes in the following order:

1. Time, place and presiding officers.
2. Names of members present, arranged in alphabetical order, with the total extended at the bottom.
3. The number of visitors.
4. Details of business transacted.
5. Name of the reader of the evening and subject.
6. Names of those appointed by the chair to discuss the next paper.

(b) It shall be the duty of the Secretary to keep a record of the attendance of the members.

(c) The minutes shall contain no comments or criticisms on papers.

XIX.

All changes in the by-laws shall pass two readings at separate regular meetings before they shall be operative, and after passage shall be spread of record in the minutes, and the change noted on the recorded by-laws.

The papers marked X are not in this book

PROGRAM
OF
THE TERRE HAUTE LITERARY CLUB
October to January 1922.

Pages

ct 3. E. W. Kemp: "The Far Eastern Question and its relation to the U. S." 2
Leaders: Wiseley - Faurot.

ct. 10. W. A. McBeth: "Continued Youngster's Stories." X
Leaders: Jewett - Nesbit.

ct. 17. Ben Blumberg: "Our City Gates." 10
Leaders: Beasley - V. Miller.

ct. 24. C. B. Bacon: Short story - "The Silver Case" X
Leaders: Markle - Cooper.

ct 31. W. H. Wiley: "Our Public High School." 40
Leaders: Tilley - Hunt.

ov. 14. A. R. Markle: "Early Terre Haute History."
Leaders: Wiley - Cooper. X

ov. 21. Chas. Roll: "Our National Parks." X
Leaders: Byrn - Tyler.

ov. 28. J. B. Wisely: "The New Poetry."
Leaders: Wickersham - Ewers.

ec. 5. W. D. Asbury: "The Spirit of America."
Leaders: Acher - Roll.

ec. 12. Bert Beasley: "Thomas Jefferson."
Leaders: Duffy - Bayh.

ec. 19. J. A. Wickersham: "Banditry in Medical Practice."
Leaders: Weng - McBeth.

Members on program, January to May, nclusive, will kindly hand in their subject to he President or Program Committee not later han Dec. 15.

to our every day lives or at least the paper

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Leaders: Wiley - Cooper.

v. 21. Chas. Roll: "Our National Parks." X
Leaders: Byrn - Tyler.

v. 28. J. B. Wisely: "The New Poetry."
Leaders: Wickersham - Ewers.

c. 5. W. D. Asbury: "The Spirit of America."
Leaders: Acher - Roll.

c. 12. Bert Beasley: "Thomas Jefferson."
Leaders: Duffy - Bayh.

c. 19. J. A. Wickersham: "Banditry in Medical Practice."
Leaders: Weng - McBeth.

Members on program, January to May, clusive, will kindly hand in their subject to e President or Program Committee not later an Dec. 15.

to our every day lives or at least the papers

PROGRAM
OF
THE TERRE HAUTE LITERARY CLUB.
January 2, to March 6th, 1922.

Jan. 2nd M. G. Hunt: "The Neglected Factor in Human Progress"
Leaders: Raffin - Gran

Jan. 9th H. W. Byrn: "The World's Food"
Leaders: Bacon - Wann

Jan. 16th A. R. Markle: "Early Terre Haute History"
Leaders: Payne - Fink

Jan. 23rd J. Duffy: "Ninety-nine Years"
Leaders: Kemp - Blumberg

Jan. 30th H. V. Wann: "Alphonse Daudet"
Leaders: Welborn - Asbury

Feb. 6th F. H. Weng: "Pompeii - A City Buried and Resurrected" (Illustrated)
Leaders: Beasley - Markle

Feb. 13th Chas. T. Jewett "Terre Haute Contribution to the World of Art"
Leaders: Wisely - Duffy

Feb. 20th F. W. Pruitt: "School City Organization"
Leaders: Tyler - Acher

Feb. 27th J. L. Fink: "Ancient Superstition and Modern Beliefs"
Leaders: Tilley - Hunt

Mar. 6th A. A. Faurot: "Development of the Rights of the Child"
Leaders: Byrn - Wilson

to our every day lives or at least the papers have avoid

PROGRAM
OF
THE TERRE HAUTE LITERARY CLUB.
March 13 to May 15th, 1922.

Mar. 13th — E. L. Welborn: "Benjamin Franklin"
Leaders: "Byrn - McBeth

Mar. 20th — R. Acher: "Freudian Psychology"
Leaders: Blumberg - Jewett

Mar. 27th — B. W. Tyler: "The English Novel"
Leaders: Weng - Woodworth

Apr. 3rd — F. J. D'Enbeau: "The Decline of America's Bulwarks of Liberty"
Leaders: Wiley - Hunt

Apr. 10th — F. C. Wade: "The Industrial Court"
Leaders: Wilson - Deer

Apr. 17th — J. E. Ewers: "The New Map of Europe"
Leaders: Nesbit - Kemp

Apr. 24th — B. R. Nesbit: "Some Causes and Results of the Great War"
Leaders: Faurot - Mahoney

May 1st — A. M. Wilson: "The Chancery Court"
Leaders: Fink - Ewers

May 8th — A. C. Payne: "Some Glimpses in Old Virginia"
Leaders: Wade - Wickersham

May 15th — Election Night

May 15th

to our every day lives or at least the papers have avo

No. 2

10

Read Oct. 17, 1921

PAPER FOR THE TERRE HAUTE LITERARY CLUB - 1921. By Benj. Blumberg.

SUBJECT - CITY GATES

FOREWORD

In connection with work as a member of the Greater Terre Haute Club, Chamber of Commerce and other civic organizations, the writer's attention was recently attracted to a few books on the subject of civic art and municipal improvements. Further investigation into the pages of these books indicated an ever-widening horizon, which finally opened up to be an almost limitless field for reading and research.

Literature is variously defined as (1) writings distinguished by artistic form (2) writings distinguished by emotional appeal and (3) culture of letters and books, and the treatment of civic art and municipal improvement has long ago developed to a height of culture that fits its shelf-fuls of books for any of these three definitions.

The printed matter has already grown to enormous proportions. Our own public library has on its shelves a half-dozen books and pamphlets dealing with civic art and many of the latest books give bibliographies of from 20 to 50 other publications. At least 6 magazines on the subject appear monthly.

The writer's previous experience in this Literary Club caused him at first to feel some hesitation about taking up a subject so practical and near at home, as it has seemed that during recent years the subjects discussed have been foreign to our every day lives or at least the papers have avoided pointing out any definite lines of action. However, apologies are surely not necessary when one undertakes to study ways and means of improving our communities' living conditions.

Why should one fear to occupy the time of this Club with a study of old and new ideas pretaining to the beautification and aesthetic elevation of the city in which we live?

Surely reasons enough will be furnished when the double reward awaiting such efforts will be brought out by some of the authors quoted later. I had certain distinct notions about what I wanted to say in this paper before looking into the available books. But much to my surprise I found my own thoughts so much better stated than I could do myself, that I have borrowed copiously from existing authors, and although quotation marks in the paper will give ample credit, I will not attempt to indicate the same while reading.

G. Mulford Robinson published in 1902 a book entitled "The Improvement of Towns and Cities". At that time he was secretary of the American Park and Outdoor Art Association as well as the American League for Civic Improvement. He was also a member of the National Committee on Municipal Improvements and his qualification for this work is indicated by the fact that he was a member of the Architectural League of America. The mere mention of these four organizations is an indication of the growth of interest in the subject and its growing importance in American life. If there are no affiliations with these organizations in Terre Haute, one of the efforts of this paper shall be to develop same, and if there are, it is hoped that their activities can be brought to the knowledge of the general public more effectively than heretofore. A perusal of Dr. Robinson's work is quite worth while, dealing as it does with "the practical basis of civic asthetics". He apologizes in his foreword that volumes could be written on the subjects in any one of his chapters and that in fact, shelf-fulls of books can be had on several minor subjects such as "Street Paving" and "Trees", "Parks", etc.

But if the mention of the four American organizations above is a sign of activity, his acknowledgment of obligation for suggestions, encouragement and aid from active workers in "the East and West of many nations" emphasizes the width and breadth of the subject, and he lists four pages of municipal art organizations from all over the world and describes these workers from many nations as "one Brotherhood in the joyous and earnest new crusade on town and city".

Copious study has also been made of the book written by Mr. Robinson's student, Frederick Noble Evans. His work published in 1919 is entitled "Town Improvement", and although it is not as pretentious as that of the teacher, still it is valuable as clarifying, amplifying and bringing down to date the many valuable suggestions contained in Mr. Robinson's book. This latter work of Professor Evans is more practical as can be learned from his own description of it; "a review of the principles by which physical improvements may be accomplished and observations as to the effect of such improvements on the life of the community".

Mr. G. Mulford Robinson has in his enthusiasm issued a more elaborate book in 1903 which bears two titles, "Modern Civic Art" or "The City Made Beautiful". This is a book of 375 pages expressing the many discouragements he had received; dealing with the subject in such an emotional and beautiful way as to truly earn the designation "literature".

A book by Charles Zeublin of Chicago, published in 1905 entitled "A Decade of Civic Development" sums up admirably "the spectacular events marking tremendous progress in civic art in the years from 1895 to 1905". In it he says: "While we have long been disheartened by municipal mismanagement and civic apathy, we must be stirred and inspired by the fact that civic progress of the last 10 years is greater than that of all our previous national existence".

Much of this he traces to the Columbian Exposition of 1903 and the San Francisco World's Fair, both of which furhished unusual demonstrations how beautiful cities could be built and how cities should be beautifully built.

These four books formed the sources for the following study in civic art pretaining to City Gates and their study is recommended for some very interesting, entertaining and instructive reading.

And so an excursion into the field of city beautification is not a pioneer work but becomes a task of following up and learning the paths of investigation a long time travelled, elaborated and improved.

I N T R O D U C T I O N

Of the many subdivisions of the subject matter among the many chapters of these books, that dealing with the approaches to cities is not the least important. If one is to study city beautification, a logical point to begin should be at the border line or entrance thereof. When one approaches a home he first notices (and if a stranger seeks to appraise the character of his prospective host, by a study of) the lawn, the walks, then the porch and finally the doorway itself, and the same thing is true of cities.

The purpose of this paper shall be to concentrate for a few moments our attention on the impressions made when one approaches the average American city and our reactions as they ought to be.

In ancient times military necessity put walls around cities and these walls called for gates. So it was that all cities had definite places of entrance which were either beautiful or ugly depending on the care of the inhabitants. The threshold of the city having a strategetic military importance was flanked with towers shaded by embattled arches or enclosed by nail studded doors.

The artistic nature of the people covered these necessities with designs and even enriched them with jewels. The Bible tells us of ancient gates of bronze and precious metals. Medieval times have left us relics of carefully wrought designs in portcullis and drawbridges. Many cities combined their art with war-like cumming and chose entrances along winding paths or among impressive mountains, or upon impassable steep river banks or/in dense woods or in the midst hidden of open prairies. Each lent an artistic and aesthetic treatment of portals as we study them in the reproductions of today.

In the Old World the razing of the city walls long ago marked the transit from ancient methods to the modern, but in Europe some trace of these gates remains buried under the spreading population. In this young country of ours modern methods have entirely overlooked and forgotten the beauty and stimulation of the ancient methods, and as has happened so often, the pendulum of popular thought swung to the far end of the arc. As we travel about through our cities our first impression of a town or city is not the magnificience of walls of masonry or grace of gates and towers, but is always the ugliness and offensiveness of irregular, neglected borders. The approaches of modern towns that should be orderly are usually ragged and bedraggled.

In those olden days of military grandeur it was common for conquering heroes to erect monumental gates and impressive archways around their cities to commemorate their victories with results that were aesthetic and beautiful. One is impelled to wish that the conquering heroes in commerce and statecraft of today would commemorate their financial and political victories by again building such monumental gateways on the traveled thoroughfares of towns instead of shafts and mausoleums in cemeteries.

The reason for conditions as they are is not far to seek nor does the neglect of this phase of civic improvement need apologies. The rapid growth of our cities, the lack of training of public officials, most of all pre-occupation in "the elemental tasks of providing homes and bleakest walls for business" have all been adequate excuses for the neglect of this aesthetical and cultured work.

Nor is it surprising that our first aesthetic"energies were turned toward the most necessary things closest to the homes, namely, parks and boulevards." Still it is strange that the American public which travels so much has not had its sense of the appropriate and beautiful, long aroused to a point where it would have walled for more beautiful and impressive approaches and entrances along railroads, highways and rivers.

It is strange that we have neglected to recognize the importance of so prominent a detail as the first sight and the distant view of a city which tells the story of progress or failure as truly as its residences and public buildings and business streets.

"In the ancient kingdoms of Egypt, Assyria, Greece and Rome, the flowering of great cities into beauty was always an ultimate phase of their progressive development. And wonderful cities have represented the crown of each successful civilization. Witness the storied beauty of Babylon, the splendor of Carthage, the loveliness of Athens, the magnificience of Rome. Each in turn marked the culmination of an empire expressing the highest civilization and highest culture of which that empire was capable and each city was adorned with the most magnificient gates."

P R O B L E M

If we would fit ourselves to the task of making our cities beautiful and would take as the opening problem the approaches to them a preliminary phase to meet us will be the conditions as they now exist. What do we find? Railroads lined with ugly trainsheds, rivers crowded in by ash heaps and neglected factory buildings and decaying wharfs, wagon roads hemmed in by bleak fences and neglected hollows announcing the approach to a city by garbage and trash dumps or neglected and crowded houses.

Captain Willard Glazier in his book entitled "The Peculiarities of American Cities" has hardly a kind word to say for any back in the '80's. He sought to find the beauty of each but the approaches only showed him repulsiveness. He finds Cleveland "the most beautiful city in America" but says: "the lake and river approaches were desolate and devoid of beauty, the place between the tracks and cliffs were given up to rubbish. The most beautiful city of America presented to the approaching visitor the opposite extreme."

"Our prairie cities have been allowed simply to taper off with no mark of beginning or end." There is no such thing as recognition of a city's threshold. When we stop and consider that every house, every building, every park, has its vestibule, portal or entrance, why have we not been struck with the need for adequate and appropriate vestibules, portals and entrances to alleys! And yet "the edges of our town that should be orderly are unsightly, where cleanliness should be easiest filth is common".

I. THE LAND APPROACH

(a) THE WAGON ROAD

This problem is aggravated by the fact that we have learned that the normal city does and should increase in population and be prepared constantly to expand and spread. This involves "the multiplication of entering highways and the continued change of the city boundaries". "This constant changing of location has tended to conceal rather than to mark where the town left off and the country began". But nevertheless it must be solved and is solvable.

It is wrong that our cities should ignore appearances along the approaching highways. Before the development of the rapid transit systems and automobiles, congestion in the larger cities went from bad to worse. "More relentless than the embellishments of masonry were the gateless walls of time and space. But rapid transit and recent invention has leveled these restricting walls". Too often the American city has been forgetful that great haste may mean less speed and has transplanted its trees with trolley and telephone poles.

(b)

RAILROADS AND INTERURBANS

All cities should attach great importance to the railway approaches and yet many ignore the appearances along the railway tracks. We are very familiar with the sight of wretched hovels, slovenly backyards and unsightly signboards that assault the windows as our trains enter a city's domain, puff to a station and impatiently wait, anxious for relief in the rural districts. The railroad is most often the portal from which the traveler gains his first impression of a community and most often it is repulsive and ugly. Here the greed of commerce has left foremost, to crowd upon the railroads' route, the cities' most shabby mean and sordid features.

II.

THE RIVER

Among river towns few have shown proper respect for their chief source of economy and artistic success. Usually at the water edge the town begins and pressing inward and climbing higher, the beginning is forgotten or ignored as if a cause for shame. Rather it should be a cause for pride and as the city grows the river bank is still the entrance, the view across the waves the first picture still for growing numbers, no point can more fittingly demand attention than the picture of the city from its river.

S O L U T I O N

BEAUTIFICATION IN GENERAL

As we propose by modern civic art to rear the city beautiful the picture is to be considered as a unit. First from afar off we must study the composition and then coming nearer we should look for details that keep the first impressions. The primary fault with most cities is the lack of definiteness in the impression as one approaches. It is unconscious preception of this want which explains why the approach by night is generally more beautiful than by day. At night the glow in the sky and the countless lights gleaming in seried rows irresistably appeal to the imagination, carrying with it a single message, that of warmth and life, comfort combined with ceaseless effort and burning desire. The night picture suggests the single thought unmistakable and beautiful - great co-operation.

The daylight appearances of cities is therefore the question which has occupied the thoughts of students of civic art and the books are devoted entirely to investigations of daylight effects.

It should be our business to make utilities beautiful and follow the example of the European cities where many societies devote their time to the business of promoting public art in the streets and along the highways.

"To build art into the streets and along the railway so that the eye as it travels down the vista may discover grace ~~as~~ is fitted to the earnest effort of any worker". "Let us clothe in artistic form that which civilization has made useful in the public life".

Municipal art writers have divided the entrance problem into two general classes, (1) the Land Approach and (2) the Water Approach. The Land Approach again divides itself into (a) the highway or Wagon Road and (b) the Railroad, steam and electric. Each of these has two main sub-studies - a part involving the vestibule phase or rather the gradual introduction to the city, and a part to the final step or the Threshold.

I. THE LAND APPROACH

(a) THE OLD WAGON ROAD - NOW THE AUTOMOBILE ROAD.

The new and aesthetic way of city making should provide for normal city growth by widening the thorofares as they lengthen to permit room for the softening and brightening touch of nature, within and along the streets. Telephone and telegraph wires should be either buried or diverted to alleys. Tree planting should provide shaded and restful boulevards, which by their uniformity should bespeak the power of co-operative civic effort.

The threshold or actual city boundaries call for adequate signs, directions and references but same ought not be left to the whims and accidents of advertising. History and art can combine to make their legends useful, educational and pleasing. They need not be stone or iron but permanence is desirable.

I. THE LAND APPROACH.

(b) RAILROADS AND INTERURBANS.

The Right of Way or Route.

It is clear that the city which can create an attractive view in the traveler's mind has passed out the best kind of an advertising card. The opportunity of beauty here is as great as that of utility. If the city constructs parkways and requires its citizens to preserve order along its streets, it should enjoin care along the railroad right-of-way from which the traveling public gains its best view of the community. Civic art must recognize the importance of the railway route and should require parkways, trees and shrubbery. along side the tracks.
Fences and outbuildings that must border the tracks should be kept in repair and painted, if not by the owners and renters then by the municipality.

THE STATION

Civic art must also recognize the importance of the Railway Station as the land entrance to a modern town. Many cities have achieved noteworthy progress in this matter. To build a magnificent marbled or frescoed waiting room is not enough. To erect an imposing stone structure is not sufficient for art's demands. The entire setting and the graceful connection of station with city, the provision of pleasing prospects for trainloads of people who never disembark - all these are equally important for a truly magnificent station.

Great success along this line has been achieved in Providence, Rhode Island where the tracks have been elevated and the station built on a piazza which slopes toward the city in which are located the Soldier's Monument and the City Hall. A tremendous success has been gained by the Washington, D. C. railway entrances.

The train sheds should be ornamented, kept in repair and painted.

II.

THE WATER APPROACH. THE RIVER BANKS

There are great varieties of water fronts but few qualities are universal. However, generally there should be an accessible space along the shore reserved for public enjoyment, opportunity for a drive or promenade. To meet the demands of commerce these are usually elevated. "Where the stream has broad mud flats on one or both sides, the solution is to confine and quicken the current by walls of masonry so that the rapid movement of the water scours out the bed." Detroit has provided Belle Isle; St. Paul has a boulevard system on both sides of the "Father of Waters".

THE BRIDGES

Some towns have sought to build beautiful bridges. But few in this county have attempted the glory accomplished in Paris along the Seine with its multitude of quays and bridges of artistic masonry. There should be dignity, nobility and prominence to the water approaches. Here is opportunity for the co-operation for architect, landscape gardner and constructor of public works. Stone construction is obviously the best suited and the ends of the bridges furnish the most suggestive types of portals.

Since 1894 municipal art societies have offered prizes for decorative plans for streets. Many such societies have been organized in the large cities in the United States and one in New York has adopted for its suggestive motto: "To make you love our city, we must make our city lovely." In 1911 Philadelphia established an Art Jury whose function and aim was to pass upon for approval any work of art which becomes the property of the city by purchase, gift or otherwise, which approval covers the location of the work of art as well as the work itself. This is a plan recommendable for all towns and cities and the Jury can be made of greater service if the designs for all public and semi-public structures, grounds, parkways and playgrounds are also submitted to it by the several other departments of the city government. This Art Jury, of course, would be composed of experts such as architects, landscape artists and citizens who have travelled considerably and appreciate the artistic.

And the final thought which one finds in all books on the subject of municipal art is the reaction which this work has upon other civic affairs and reflects itself in the political condition of the town. As Professor Robinson puts it "Municipal art is most worthy of individual and associated efforts. How many sides, moral, physical, intellectual, political and economical does the effect of the beauty of towns and cities touch the welfare of mankind. It is no new dream, we judge the cities of the past by the degree of their urban culture." Professor D. W. Ross of Harvard remarks "Art is the expression of order in human thought and feeling, and civic art is the outward expression of an inner order in civic affairs."

Mr. Evans along this line quotes from the oath of allegiance taken by the citizens of Athens: "We will never bring disgrace on this, our city **** we will fight for the ideals and sacred things **** we will strive unceasingly to quicken the public sense **** thus we will transmit this city **** greater, better, more beautiful than it was transmitted to us."

In another book Professor Robinson states emphatically that observation of this thing in many cities shows that the culture of civic art represents a moral, intellectual and administrative progress and stands for conscientious officials working with an aroused and intelligent public spirit. The outcome of civic reform efforts in Great Britain has hastened the dawn in the British cities of civic art based on business principles. In France the city officials all serve in an advisory capacity with experts and artists. In Germany cities' improvement has been done along scientific lines and the modern idea has become truly international.

The most important phase in civic development is the perception of waste, extravagance and inartistic judgment followed by a willingness to seek correction through expert guidance.

C O N C L U S I O N

Where in this busy world of civic art and municipal improvement does Terre Haute Stand? With the creation of our city planning commission we stand at the dawn of a new period and it is time for us to pause and take stock of our city.

If we were to value our beauty spots and artistic development as an expert account weighs the affairs of a business, we would put our advantages and artistic civic development on the credit side of our ledger. Our ugly spots and neglected advantages would be on the debit side. And when the two were balanced which would be the heavier? I fear we would find ourselves bankrupt, and very much like the town described in a poem which appeared in the Oakland, California Bulletin in April 1915:

THE TOWN OF NO GOOD

Kind friends, have you heard of the town of "No Good",
On the banks of the river "Slow",
Where "some time or other" scents the air,
And the soft "Go-Easies" grow?

It lies in the valley of "What's the Use",
In the province of "Let-Her-Slide";
It's the home of the reckless "I don't care,"
Where the "Give-it-ups" abide.

The town is as old as the human race,
And it grows with the flight of years;
It is wrapped in the fog of the idler's dreams,
Its streets are paved with discarded schemes and
sprinkled with useless tears.

This poem seems to me so appropriate because of its typographical description although I am sure all the adjectives do not pretain to us.

We certainly have many problems in common with other cities and everyone of them have been studied and worked out by these experts I have been quoting.

We certainly have the three classes of vestibules which I have sought to develop in this paper. We are perfectly described as "a river town built on a plain." We have river approaches to develop. We have the road thorofare entrance to study; we are abundantly supplied with railroad and interurban portals and terminals. Let us rapidly run over them and see how they fit into the scheme of a beautiful city. What is the picture Terre Haute presents?

Our National Highway from the East has none of the repulsive features, a few attractive spots at the edge of the city but no marker at the boundary of the town and certainly shows no concerted efforts to make it beautiful. The approach from the West has unlimited possibilities and unlimited ugliness and offense at the river bank. The approach from the North certainly informs a stranger that he has arrived near a town by the ragged appearance along Lafayette Avenue especially at Lost Creek. The traveler who comes to Terre Haute by road from the south is first reminded of his nearness to a city by the telephone wires and maimed and dusty condition of a few scattered trees. On no side have we indicated by monument, archway, parkway or adequate sign the gateway to a progressive, wideawake proud city.

Finally what about our railroads and interurbans? To the unprejudiced tourist they present the obnoxious, repulsive scenery of all industrial cities. The garbage and ash heaps, the sheds, the neglected back yards and out-houses are all too predominating.

Our stations (we can be thankful) are better than many, but they still leave much to be done. Even the park at the Union Station is offset and overwhelmed by the view from the car windows to the east and north and the surroundings at the other stations.

And yet it seems to me that Terre Haute has unlimited opportunities. We have the wonderful sunset silhouette from the eastern bluffs. We have an inspiring birdseye view from our western hills. Our entering arteries are wide and invite parkway developments. Our railroads have often expressed a willingness to co-operate with the citizens and the municipality by elevated tracks, parkways, bridges, and cleanliness around the stations. We have a river that makes Indianapolis jealous.

We do not need more citizens or more houses or more factories nearly as much as we need better citizenry, prettier homes, more attractive portals - civic pride expressed in civic art at our threshold and in our vestibules.

This territory has since the beginning of history passed through the hands of 7 nationalities and over it have floated 7 different flags. Its chronicle of pioneer, statesman, warrior, art, science and music is rich in commemorative suggestions. The golden Empire of the Wabash Valley in which we are situated stirs with myriad traditions and is rich in possibilities for tale and song. The storied river that supplies our wants in many ways brings recreational opportunities for charm along graceful curves, which cities like Evansville and Lafayette have developed.

We are covered with the same "tent of blue" and are stirred by the same "drifting clouds" as others have felt. "Our trees in summer wear the nests of robins in their hair" and it can well be said of Terre Haute as has been said of other more handsome cities that our "valley shows a black background lit up with a thousand points of light at night, and in daytime its spires and towers that gleam in higher light are proofs of effort that have succeeded and dreams that have come true."

We have the plains for spreading plazas, bridges for charming river gates, beautiful long vistas of flat country and hills for attractive slopes. We have the typographical advantages for a City Beautiful and only need to do as Professor Zubelin suggests "Combine the verdure of our landscape with harmony of artistic accomplishment; make freer use of sculpture and provide entrances suggestive and symbolic of triumph, agriculture, seasons or historical events."

No. 3

The Medallioned Case.

by Charles Baldwin Bacon.

" It cannot be possible. No such occurence ever happened or ever will" . This came from Thomas ~~Paine~~ Edgemore to Charlemange Paine .

The two were sitting upon a hotel veranda on that lively little Summer resort Squirrel Island off Boothbay Harbor, Maine.

Edgemore was a closely built man of affairs and Paine a psychology professor in a western college. One dealt with matter , the other ~~xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx~~ with spirit. One loved facts, the other spun theories. Thomas repeated, "It cannot be possible; some mistake has crept into the story."

Say Edgemore, let us begin with ~~the~~ that night two years ago. You remember the company which sat here on the same kind of a night. The moon flickered over the livid waters; the incoming tide lapped the shore , and the lights from Boothbay up the ~~bay~~ harbor shone like Christmas candles. There was the banker from New York, the lawyer from Toledo, the general from Washington and Fred besides ourselves. As Fred sat smoking, every now and then, he drew a medallioned cigarette case from ~~his~~ the pocket of his white flannel yachting suit to replenish the supply of smokes. By the way that yachting suit played some part in the recovery of the case. The fortunes of the case since —"

" I know well the honesty of all concerned," broke in Thomas , " but a link has slipped out of the story." Who ever heard of a physical thing without wings falling out of the sky!"

" It is not quite that absurd-, look over to the landing. If that is not Fred coming down the ~~żandżnz~~ gangway." 31

The night boat came and when.

Two hours later, the three resumed the conversation where ~~t~~ the late arrival had broken it off. Fred Marshall, a successful a attourney known all over New England, and the pride of his native state- Maine, was unusual only in three dimentions. His eyes were sharp as diamonds. A long nose made his face look thin. The tailor lengthened his sleeves. Add to these an activity border-ing upon nervousness.

Fred was a hail fellow well met. He had made money fast, yet at the end of each month he had to divide the bills into three parts. Those he must pay, those he ought to pay and those he could slip over. In three minutes after his name was upon the hotel register, every one knew that he had arrived. '"Any telegrams for me ? any letters?Here hop get me a paper." Withal he was artistic and mystic.

On the verander, Fred drew out his case and proceeded to light the inevitable cigarette. The case in question was of solid silver with ivory and bronze inlay. In the center was a medallion inclosing ~~azłażaz~~ the sacred Fugiyama, a lake and heron done in ivory, whose reflection in the lake was bronze inlay. It had been given to Fred by his dear friend Dr. Bernard of Philadelphia, an orientalist by avocation. The doctor in a word was interested in Bhuddist and

Hindu philosophy.

32

" Is the story about that case true?" began Thomas." Two years ago this same August moon, you sat where you are now with the same case in your hand. In the meantime_ but you tell us the of its fortunes again, Fred drew a pensive brow, and the smoke drifted from him as from a tow-boat.in the early morning. Taking out the case, he gazed at it fondly,for he loved both the gift and its giver.

" That inverted image of the heron seems symbolic of the mystery" suggested the professor.

" Yes, but you are versed in psychics as you are, ought to be able to squirt some light into the works " came the reply.

" Somehow or other I feel that the whole matter is bound up in Dr. Bernarh's oriental mysticism. After we left here two years ago , I staged a house party at my winter place near Fairfield ,North Carolina. As you will recollect all of the others who were here, were at the party except you two_"

A blizzard kept us out of it." ~~broke in~~ Thomas.

" Fairfield is one rare place. A lake set within the cramped walls of the rocky hills, with shallow canyons approaching it from every point. Margined by southern trees, there was was a shaded walk around its four mile perimeter. The lake like most in the South is not clear, but a fair compensation was in the bass with which it teems. The woods echo and re-echo with the songs of birds thoughout the year: while eagles are wafted upward upon even pinion by the

draught

draughts near the perpendicular crags. My house overlooks the scene standing as it does a little higher up the mountian. It was built by a Pittsburgh steel man, who went down there for his health. In front of this somewhat colonial house is a lawn with mountain water in a fountian. In front of the latter is a narrow grove, with a huge billikin in a sort of pagoda with the words ' the god of things as they are' at its familiar base. We some times find rattlesnake skins coiled about this statue. Last Winter when I opened the place, I uncoiled a five foot skin from around poor old billikin., yet his face had its perpetual smile.

" Well, I sat out on an old log seat near this very billikin with the satisfaction of the original owner. Taking out my case, I divided its contents with the party. Each one admired the box and returned it to me. Here is mystery number one. When we returned to the house, that case was was gone. Yes, gone. Gone my beautiful gift. The silver case, the ivory inlay, the bronze, the inverted image in the lake_ all gone.

" You remember when I stroked our varsity crew. You recall our stride, our get there action. Well it took me less than two blinks to muster all the niggers, trash and farm help in the neighborhood to institute a search. Around and through the house; all about the fountain and the grove. Billikin was turned upside down. Even the snake skin was squeezed. The joy of my heart had vanished as if by a fairy- wand. Indeed I took my suit to the tailor, who turned it inside out and outside.in. He cut open the pockets, ripped the linings. The entire

" The entire party joined me in my grief. They swept the estate as

with a broom. In vain! What should I say to the doctor! What could I say!How should I tell him that his gift box was lost? You see that fisherman's light out on the water? Now it has disappeared. So it has done for minutes. Like Shakespeare's ghost, tis here, tis there tis gone. Many times since I have been bereft of my treasure, I have mistaken other objects for it, only to be disillusioned. Like yonder light, it led me hither and yon, only to find a piece of broken glass or shining tinsel."

" After New Years, the party returned to their respective homes. On my way to New England, I blew off at Philadelphia, and found the dear old doctor in fine health and spirits in spite of his advanced age. I had no fake to appraise him of the loss. We sat for hours in his big library ,talking over every abstract subject from the limits of the universe to four dimentional space.

" No room was just like his.library. Being oriental in his tastes, the walls, the hangings, the tapestry, the chandelliers- all had an oriental suggestion. The rugs had been collected all the way from Anatolia to China. The bric-a-brac was a wonderful collection_ the most unique in America_ of small finely worked stuffs from every people and race in the Eastern Hemisphere. So much for the eye. For the mind, there were countless shelves of works on the religions, mythologies and folk-lore of Asia. Doctor Bernard had bathed his mind in these until it had taken on another color. His thought became mystic. He lived in an immaterial world.

The truth is , my friend became an authority upon Hindu philosophy. As I myself am interested in psychics, our minds drifted into the same channel. A sudden thought flashed upon me and our conversation was much like this."

"Doctor you believe that spiritual stuff is eternal. So do I.

You hope that the individual spirit in man is eternally individual.

The same here. Make an agreement with me. If your spirit goes into the great universe before mine, try to communicate with me."

The doctor leaned forward, his whole frame alive with emotion.

His eager face expressed the yearning of his soul. Taking my hand , he pressed it warmly, and began talking in a low musical tone.

The very walls seemed to catch his spirit and absorb his words; in harmony with his belief by the way, for he held that all matter was alive _ spiritual if you please."

" Fred, I have had that desire ever since I have understood oriental philosophy. I have wondered who of my friends would be in sympathy with my idea. Especially have I been perplexed as to the modes of scientific proof of my existance and my identity. Even now I do not see a scientific proceedure."

" Here was my opportunity, Have it . The medallioned case. Ihave lost it' , said I. Then I recounted the happenings of the week before. He was much moved. Instead of grief that the case was lost, he seemed overjoyed that here was a solution to his great interest and concern."

" If you precede me, return the case or indicate me where it is"

" Agreed. We both felt extreemly happy. Until early in the 36 morning, we discussed possibilities ,probabilities and methods. Embraced the good old man, and we parted. In two weeks he had gone. His life cord had snapped suddenly. The golden bowl had broken."

As I took my final look at him, a smile seemed to wreath his placid face. It reminded me of our agreement.' When and How' were the words uppermost in my overwrought brain."

Two weeks later or the first of Febuary a year and a half ago, I boarded a steamer for ~~thez~~ a four month trip around the Mediterranean. It was close to the end of the trip, when we landed at Cairo, Egypt. Some of my newly made friends, went up to Luxor on the day preceding me. One of them sat upon a seat in the famous pathway of lions leading to the temple. She was ~~an~~ a nuveles invertebrate creature, which grows fur abrut the neck ~~and~~ in Summer and about the hind ankles in Winter. A stranger approached. He was dressed in Hindu garb; looked like a Hindu. Yet he spoke excellent English. ' ' Something strang is going to happen here. Would you like to have me tell you?' All of which was so uncanny, that my friend edged off. He mildly persisted; but as she withdrew in some alarm, he disappeared toward the ruined temple."

" After 'saying it with flowers' for a day at Cairo, I sped to Thebes. Well my companions told me of the strange character in East Indian costume, and his still stranger talk. It really fell out

of my mind amidst the wonders which the moment brought."

"I sat alone 37 in the walk of the lions. The spirit of the hour possessed me. The sands billowed over the desert. The Egyptian heat flickered above them, and placed a sheen over the whole landscape. From a bedowin camp far up the Nile ,came the only noise to break in upon the silence. Clusters of those native wadderers were in the river. Some bathing, some washing, while others watered their flocks.

The Sphinx looked over upon me with its forty century silence. Its lips vouchafed no hint of the next moment. A hyena picked his solitary way amidst a ruined village. The tell-tale of more less peaceful times. The pyramids sent shaddows across my path, as the Sun shifted its position in the copper sky above. Finally the lions beside me fixated my attention. What a wonderful avenue, guarded by the old inhabitants of the desert! After the lapse of ages, these majestic kingly animals stand as symbols of a wild and majestic past."

" At that moment a figure approached with sure and rapid step. Coming close to my seat , he said ' here is something that belongs to you,' and dropped a shining thing into my left hand, which lay in my lap. I looked. A medillioned case!Old Fugiyama, the lake, the heron poised above and the reflection in the placid water_ all done in ivory and bronze. A replica of my case! As I scanned the reverse side, I read the words 'F.M. from your dear old

friend, H.B.'"

38

"It was indeed my case. The original. The case I had here two years ago. The case I lost in South Carolina."

"What suit did you have on," said Thomas cynically.

" By some curious prank of nature, I wore that day the same yachting suit that I had on two years ago as we sat here. I had taken it home, put it in a closet, packed it in the trunk as I left for the Medeterranean, took it out at Cairo and wore it to Luxor for the first time since we left. As I had on my Fall and Winter suits at the house party, and lost the case in South Carolina, it could not have been left in that suit, only to be discovered amoung the pyramids by "I"

"What did you do upon the recovery of your box?" broke in Charlemagne Paine.

" I first secured affidavits from every one in my party, that I had no case upon that trip, and that they knew nothing of the stranger. Afterward I received further affidavits from every one at the Christmas party, that the case was lost at that time."

"But, inquired Paine, I am on edge to know who that fellow was who brought it to you. What became of him.?" Wass he dressed like an East Indian?"

"You can sense my surprise at receiving my cigarette case in such a spectacular manner. Also my great joy to possess it again. When

I looked up the fellow had disappeared. I spent the remainder 39
of the day in tracing him. The sands of mystical Egypt had swallowed my only clew , the clew which alone can unravel one of the most curious episodes in human history. xxx But here is the case. Have a cigarette."

They all drew from its contents, and the light filmy smoke drifted into the moonlight. Each meditated in his own mood. Finally Thomas broke the silence.

" You are putting somethink over on us."

Paine looked at Marshall's face. At first, a look of surprise, which rapidly faded into pain. Again it changed. This time the lines grew hard, but with sudden control as if by moved by some an seen presence or possibly he ~~imagined~~ imaged his dear old doctor in that fleeting figure by the lions, he said in a slow steady voice, 'do you really think that I would trifle with a dead friend's memory?"

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No. 4

Our Public High Schools

a Paper for the Terre Haute Literary Club.

by

William H. Wiley

October 31 - 1921

No. A
1.

Our Public High Schools.

by

William H. Wiley.

The record in this paper covers the time from the beginning of each school to the 31st day of July, 1921. Any account of the Normal High is eliminated from consideration here, by reason of the fact that just b4 ore its organization our trustees surrendered control of the Normal Training School. Our task, then, will b to give the history of Wiley and Garfield, omitting for the present McLean and Sarah Scott, as mixed grade and unorganized Junior High Schools.

The Wiley.

Change of Name.

The Wiley High School was known as the Terre Haute High School until the 1st day of August, 1906. On that date, the city schools were all named by the board of education; and "in recognition of the long and efficient

services of Supt. William H Wiley, the name was changed to the Wiley High School." For convenience, this name will be used throughout this narrative.

Scope of School.

Secondary education is planned to include the broad field occupied between the primary education of the child, and the college education of the man; and Wiley for nearly sixty years has well covered these requirements. Nor has it ever been the purpose of the school to prepare the students for college, only in an incidental way; but to give our youth the very best possible education at their homes.

Our Beginnings.

Its beginnings are difficult of definite statement. They were evolved almost imperceptibly, and almost accidentally, from sundry short-term public schools, supplemented by the generous rivalry of early private and parochial schools, in their endeavors

to furnish an advanced education to the young people of the town. 43
The Argo County Seminary was passing away, under the decree of the State; and a demand for something in its stead, even far surpassing it in general adaptability and usefulness, was becoming imperative. From the years 1853 to 1863, the educational "dark ages" in Indiana, a good many of the studies usually pursued in the high schools were taught, in connection with an earnest attempt to emphasize the elementary branches. There are similar schools today to be found in the less favored parts of the county, where elementary grammar and rhetoric, arithmetic and algebra, history and philosophy, are struggling along together under the direction and control of one or two teachers. While there may from necessity be lack of consecutive and logical consideration of the studies, under

these untoward conditions, many a student has been carried into a fair knowledge of them by a wholesome enthusiasm to achieve. And all of this was done under the unconstitutional laws of 1853 and 1855. It is entirely safe to affirm that prior to the reorganization of the city schools in 1863, not a little of profitable work, which may very properly be classed as belonging to the high school, was done in Terre Haute by generous enthusiasit in education. Even as late as the comprehensive enactment of 1865, the trustees might only "establish graded schools, or such modifications of them, as may be practicable, and provide for admission in to the higher departments of the graded school ×× such pupils as are sufficiently advanced for such admission."

Events of Records.

Coming without further delay to

the reliably historic period, it is found that the school as established in the fall of 1863 enrolled six students. Counting these in with the enrollment from that date until the 13th of June, 1906, the different students have been 6,844 in number. The very large additions during the last fifteen years have not been made a matter of record. These have been members of the school varying in time from one week to four years, and over. Some are always quitting early in every school. Others must withdraw to help at home; and others still hold on to graduation day. The average enrollment and attendance have steadily and almost most regularly, increased from the first session. Most of these students have come up at stated intervals, through the grades of the district schools, and were formerly promoted and received once a year; but since the opening of the

session of 1887-88, semi-annual promotions have been the rule. Some others have been admitted upon special examinations, and a few upon cards from other systems. The average age at admission has been maintained to a good standard- about fourteen and one half years for the entire period.

Where School has been Held.

The school was conducted in the "City School" building, on the corner of 4th and Mulberry streets, where the Hook now stands, until December 16, 1869, when it was moved to the State Normal building. It occupied the east half of the first floor there of until the 13th of September, 1886, when it was transferred to a home of its own on the southwest corner of 7th and Walnuts streets.

Our New Home.

The building of the Riley High School was one of the most serious

problems. We had agreed to vacate the Normal School quarters against a certain time the coming year; and were running on a low tax rate, with no surplus in the special fund. Our remedy seemed to lie in the direction of an easy-going city council. This body had small interest in educational affairs. It is true that once a year, in June, this political organization elected a school trustee for three years, at $1.50. a year, and then gave the subject no further attention, unless the board of education happened to want permission to build a school house. To this council, our trustees appealed though a carefully prepared communication, by the Superintendent of schools; but without avail. This letter of December 9, 1884, failing of any tangible result, a second one, two days later, met the same fate. In the meantime, on the 23rd of

November, 1884, the trustees had advertised for a building site within certain prescribed limits of the city, on which to erect a building for "the higher grades of the common schools" - the term high - school not at that time being known to the law; and, on the 1st of December, received a number of bids on desirable pieces of property. The attorney for the board was instructed, on the 9th instant, to consult the council for permission to purchase the Deming land, at the southwest corner of 7th and Walnut streets. This request stirred opposition amongst the members of the council; and "the vote went no." Next, the title to the Normal School grounds, where Riley was snugly ensconced and in no hurry, without pay, to move out, was under a cloud though the civil city's fault. To smooth out the tangle, Governor Gray urged a com-

mittee from the legislature to come before the council, on the 2nd of February, 1885, and demand a clear title to the State's property, by paying the school city for a deed, which in turn was to come to the Normal School authorities. The land in question had belonged to the public schools until the erection of the State School, when the civil city made a deed without any authority of law. The council proceedings on the occasion of the visit of the legislative committee were described, at the time, as "a tough wrangle," when the Deming site was approved by a majority vote; and the school city rather reluctantly gave $30,000.00 for a deed to "Out-lot 43 of Montgomery's addition to Terre Haute," which deed was immediately made over to the State.

With this money, the trustees proceeded on the 10th of February to close the deal with Mrs. Sarah C. Deming for a plot of ground 200 ft x 205 ft.,

as heretofore agreed upon, for the sum of $20,000.00. With a balance of $10,000.00, and a tax rate of 14 cents on the $100.00 for the special fund, we began the erection of the Riley High School building. In our extremity for money, we found a friend in Mayor Jacob C. Olsen who, with the common council, approving, loaned the school city $10,000.00 on a promissory note, issued by our trustees. Seven architects submitted plans for the new building; and that of J. A. Wrydagh was selected

Bids were filed for the construction of the basement story; and the contract awarded to Jacob H. Miller for $11,535.00. This work was completed in time for giving the contract to Minier and Higgins for $31,056.15 "to finish the High School in accordance with notices heretofore sent out." before winter; and Superintendent Riley was appointed supervisor of construction. The work was pushed as rapidly as possible until rough

51

weather interfered. Early spring was taken advantage of to renew operations, and on the 13th of September following the school was comfortably located in its new home.

On the 13th of June, 1888, the trustees let the contract for the finishing of the second story of the building for $4,4999.70, and the plumbing and heating of the house for $3,388.65. These contracts, including $28.60 for extras, made the entire cost of the plant amount to $71,008.20

Additions of land and an annex to the property, at different times, have cost approximately $31,500.00.

Critics at Work

Some criticisms were offered at the time to the effect that the building was much too large for the needs of the city. But after we had taken care of the whole Normal School for a year, on account of their fire on the 9th of April, 1888; and the number of students enrolled in our high school department had grown so large

as to fill even the basement, one 52
heard no further grumbling.

Some Handicaps.

Of serual handicaps to our fist progress, the most serious one has been the crowded condition of the school. The building was originally intended for the accommodation of some 700 students; but when that number came to represent only about 75% of the enrollment, great inconvenience resulted. The enrollment for 1920-21 reached 849.

Obstacle to Progress Overcome

The high schools of the State were opposed by the colleges, from 1865 to 1894. The education of our boys and girls at home was interfering with the preparatory classes of the colleges. This competition was strong, and finally resulted in the abandonment of "prep. classes" in the higher schools. Nor did we escape at home. The president of Coates College for some three or four seasons, about the

1st of September, wrote long articles 58
for the Terre Haute Evening Gazette,
making invidious comparisons between
the work of the high school, and what
was contemplated to be done by the
college. About the same time, the
commercial colleges of the city were
making strong bids to have Wiley
boys and girls change from an aca-
demic to a business education. Even
the R. P. I. tried coaching a dozen
boys, one summer, for the fresh-
man class. Not one of them made
a passing grade, at the Polytechnic
the next year.

Growth of the School.

The number of teachers has in-
creased from two in 1863 to exact-
ly half a hundred in 1921. The total
enrollment of students during this
time has grown from 40 to 959,
not counting those who have been
transferred. This school for many years
has been the second largest in
the State - far out numbering Fort
Wayne, Evansville, and South Bend.

The facilities for work are in marked contrast with those of earlier years; and the authorities are alive to further improvments. Parents are coming to more fully realize the value of a high school education, from year to year. The growth of the school is further manifest in the ever increasing popularity amongst the educational institutions of Indiana, and other centres as well. The character of the student body improves constantly. The school is cordially and fully endorsed by the community.

The Principals.

The High School Principal must be counted in the sum of the progress of secondary education. And those of Wiley, from the very first, will compare favorably with the best of their kind in any city of the county. In their turn, the following persons have served in this capacity: William M. Crozier, William H. Wiley, William H. Valentine,

Julia A Patterson (acting), Elizabeth S. Byers (acting), Howard Sandison, William H. Byers, Albert L. Wyeth, Marietta Grover (acting), Charles S. Mesh, William A. Lake, Charles J. Waits, Millard L. Tyler, and Orville E. Connor.

The Teachers.

"As is the teacher, so is the school;" and the Miley corps has been able through all these years to make a first class school. The standard of admission to the force has been steadily raised almost from the beginning. I can not refrain from naming a few of those who started the work: James H. Moore, Joseph Shimer, Joseph M. Snow, Rev. Joseph Brown, William M. Crozier, Evelyn Lyon, Mrs. S.E. Moore, William H. Miley, Olivia Miley, William H. Valentine, Abbie S. Flagg, A. January Grundy, Julia A. Patterson, C. Probst, Kate J. Morgan, and Marietta Grover. In addition to these, there have been 97 different teachers employed in the school to the beginning of

the session of 1907-8.

Course of Instruction and Study.

The course of study for this school has been four years in length from the first. Changes have been made from time to time; but "the new fields required by advancing civilization" have been at a discount. At present, the outline submitted by the state board of education is made the basis of the course; but it is greatly enlarged on that outline. Certain phases of review work are emphasized. The whole county has advanced in thoroughness and breadth of study; and Ohio has kept pace with the best.

The Daily Programme.

From the beginning until about the year 1890, there were held daily morning exercises - reading from the bible and prayer and thanksgiving, interspersed with music by the school. Then, followed the round of study and recitations for the day, with an hours intermission. The classes have

always been kept as small as possible, consistent with the number of teachers employed. Recitations, during the earlier years, were thirty minutes in length; but, more recently, have been extended to forty minutes, with five minutes for exchange of classes. Formerly, the daily session began at nine o'clock, and closed at four. Recently, the time was changed from eight-thirty to three-fifteen. In early years, the number of recitations was from seven to ten per day to each teacher; now, an average of five is regarded as a day's work.

The School Spirit.

The school spirit of Wiley has always been most admirable-quite above the average for the high schools of the county. Parents, teachers, and students have been uniformly considerate of the rights, duties and privileges belonging to one another. Serious infractions of school rules have been of infrequent occurrence. Discipline has

been easily maintained. Individual cases of insubordination have been quickly and easily adjusted. Calls for charity have been met in a kindly spirit.

High School Papers.

Many high school papers have been published by the students from time to time. Those making the most commotion were the "Hoosier Boy" in 1875-76, and the "High School Blade" in 1883-84; "Pep" is the latest venture in school journalism.

High School Commencements.

These have been conducted in many different ways. From 1867 to 1876 inclusive, all graduates took some part in the exercises. From 1877 to date, selections from the class, in a number of different ways, have been in order. In 1895, the plan of having some noted lecturer address the graduates was inaugurated, and continued until two years ago. The last two commencements were conducted wholly by members of the

class, with orations, essays, songs and instrumental music. This plan has been most pleasing to all parties concerned. Programmes for these many occasions have appeared in various forms. In 1908, the programme of exercises was printed in the school colors; and uniformity of size, style, type and cover continued to date. It is eminently proper to state, in this connection, that the newspapers of the city have given each year prominence and great praise to the Riley high school commencements - not infrequently publishing sketches of the graduates, and their essays and addresses in full, as well.

59

There have been held 69 commencements from 1867 to 1921 - 54 for June, and 15 for January classes. Since January, 1907, the mid-winter graduates have been merged with the June members - thus my material by inquiring the class spirit of those whose birthdays happen to come in the winter months.

The class of 1867 had four graduates- two boys and two girls. All members from that time until the present make a grand total of 3,042- Boys, 1,055; girls, 1,987.

These commencements have been held (1.) in Dowling Hall, (2.) Congregational Church, where the Deming Hotel now stands, (3.) the Naylor Opera House, (4.) the Assembly Hall of the Wiley High Building, (5.) Harrison Park Casino, and (6.) the Grand Opera House.

These graduates are scattered everywhere, from ocean to ocean; and some are at home in foreign countries; and are making honorable records in the various callings of life. Many of the members of the older classes have achieved remarkable success; and the more recent graduates are rapidly making good. .... Some noble souls have pass on; but there memory is sacred still.

Loyalty to Wiley.

Loyalty to the school has not by any means been confined to the alumni.

Many, very many fine students, who for
valid reasons, have been unable to
finish the course of instruction
sing enthusiastically the merits of
Wiley. There is room here for some
three or four quotations only. So far
away as 1869, one finds the class
singing on commencement night
"Per Aspera ad Astra." x x x x "Alma Mater,
fare thee well,
Thee will ever cherish,
Other names may pass away,
Other loves may perish,
A fond farewell to those we love,
Farewell to those who love us,
Though 'twere sweet to linger here,
Yet stars are yet above us; and
So the stars we hasten on."

Arthur M. Green, of Pueblo Colorado,
a graduate in the class of 1872, re-
cently wrote a remarkable letter
to <u>The Terre Haute Star</u> reciting
in glowing terms his experiences
in the Wiley High School, closing
with- "I was far along in life be-
fore I fully appreciated the inestimable

debt I owe to Terre Haute, not only for tuition in her schools, but for association and emulation with the finest group of young American people old Indiana ever produced."

Recent classes have composed and sung, on commencement occasions, the praises of Wiley.

Patriotic always.

The students and alumni of the Wiley High School have been always intensely loyal Americans. This was shown in 1862, when many of her students withdrew from school to go to the Civil War.

The first soldier from Indiana to lose his life in the Spanish-American War was a graduate of Wiley in the class of 1893; and he was only one of a great host of our boys who marched away to make Cuba free; some of whom never came back.

And what of the World War? Well, indeed, Wiley was there in the flesh, and in the spirit as well. Nearly a regiment of soldiers from this school

answered the call to arms; and not a few found patriot graves in foreign land. In Flanders fields they lie; and the Argonne, and Belleau Wood and Chateau Thierry.

At home, the undergraduates were everlastingly busy in helping to make the soldiers comfortable, and the war a success.

School Commissioned.

This school has been in commission ever since the 4th day of December, 1873, by the State Board of Education - Its graduates being entitled to enter Indiana University, Purdue University and the State Normal School without examination; and that, too, upon advanced standing in several lines of work. Other colleges of the state recognize this diplomas. This school is also affiliated with the University of Michigan, the University of Illinois, the University of Chicago, and Smith College. Even Harvard and Yale, Columbia and Cornell, have recognized our excellent work.

Conclusion.

64

It has been my good fortune to have known, and to have been a part of, the Riley High School almost from its humble beginnings, nearly sixty years ago; then, without prestige, or influence - scarcely recognition, - but, now, a great school, fortunately located, economically and wisely administered, efficient, and with an honorable record for service to our people. I, also, remember well the terific struggle, a dozen years ago, in the building of Garfield - the companion school to Riley; and how this school has been, from the very first almost, crowded with students.

Beyond peradventure, these two institutions of learning - the head of a great school system, and a <u>sine qua non</u> to entrance to all of the professional schools, and most of the colleges of the county - are without doubt Terre Haute's most valuable investment.

<u>William H. Riley.</u>

Terre Haute, October 31, 1921.

(Seems to be Hts. of the State)

Wberg, F. H - Pompeii

Jewett, Theatre Hawks

- contributin to

the world of art -

Fuik - Study in Super -

stition

welborn - Benj. Franklin

Nesbit - Some causes &

results of the world

war -

Pruitt - School city

organizations

Wilson, Camping Coast

Kemp & - Far East

Blumberg - City Jails

Bacon - Medallion Coins

Wiley - Our Public H. S.

Wisely - Modern poetry

Asbury - Spirit James

Beasley - Thomas Jefferson

Winterham - Banditry in

Medical Practice

Hunt - Neglected factor

in Human progress

Byrn - Food of the World

Talley - An Evening with

Henry Woodfen Grady

No. 5

Modern Poetry.

(A paper read before the Terre Haute Literary Club, November 28, 1921.)

John R. Wisely.

Many people are offended by anything unusual or new. They praise the antique, the old. They are fond of the old manners, customs, styles, and for them, there is no time like the "good old days" of the past. They are especially hostile to the modern styles of dress, the picture show, the modern methods of dancing, jazz music, the modern stage, and modern tendencies in literature. One might infer from their criticisms that the world has been rapidly growing worse for a long time and that the only thing that will save civilization from degredation and decay is a rapid return to the days of our forefathers.

On the other hand, there are many people who have no use for anything that is more than twenty-four hours, or a month, or a year, or, at most, a generation old. They swear by the recent, the new. With them, also, the new supersedes the old. Not only is the new better than the old, but it seems also to take away from the old anything of merit which it may have possessed. They cannot understand how anyone should want to go back to the manners, customs, styles of a generation ago; or how any person can find anything to admire in the novels, drama, music, or poetry of a previous century.

When it comes to poetry, these worshipers of the old will praise Homer, Dante, and Shakespeare; and they will leave the impression that there has been no real poetry written since the days of Tennyson, Wordsworth, and Longfellow. While the advocates of the new will try to convince us that there really never was any poetry worthy of the name until Walt Whitman appeared upon the scene; and that, being himself a pioneer, many of our modern poets have greatly improved upon his work.

In all such controversies, the layman, if he have not a cool head and unless he have some sane principle to guide him, is likely to become confused and bewildered. Alexander Pope, whether he was a poet or not, offers some assistance along this line. He must have been thinking of an ordinary mortal in some such predicament, when he enunciated the following principle, which should be helpful to all of us in trying to find our bearings in the midst of all such discussions:

"In words as in fashions, the same rule will hold,
Alike too fantastic, if too new or old;

Be not the first by whom the new is tried,
Nor yet the last to lay the old aside." 66

A decade ago poetry might have been said to be"on its last legs."Very few people read it,and little of it was written. In those days it must have required considerable courage for an author to write,as Edward Sanford Martin did,an article for the magazines in defense of poetry and the reading of it,entitled,"A Poet and not Ashamed." However,in the last few years, there has been a revival. The World War is perhaps,to some extent,responsible for it;and now no one need feel ashamed either to read or to write poetry. In fact,everyone should read some poetry every week. If he does not like it,he can learn to like it,just as one can learn to like classic music,by hearing it again and again.

When it comes to judging what is and what is not poetry,if we could only formulate a definition that would be generally accepted,our task would be easy. This,however,is not readily done. Our text-books and dictionaries do not help us much. To say that poetry is one of the Fine Arts that addresses itself to the feelings and to the imagination By the instrumentality of moving and musical words"; or that"it is the art which has for its object the exciting of intellectual pleasure by means of vivid,imaginative,passionate,and inspiriting language,usually,though not always,arranged in the form of measured verse or numbers," does not satisfy us.

Even Macauley's statement of it,in his Essay on Milton,"By poetry we mean the art of employing words in such a manner as to produce an illusion on the imagination,the art of doing by means of words what the painter does by means of colors",still leaves much to be desired.

By a process of elimination,that rhyme is not necessary to poetry nor is regular meter. Rhythm is necessary,perhaps,though it does not distinguish poetry,for prose may be rhythmical. Its subject-matter will not distinguish it any more than its form,for it may deal with the most exalted themes,like "Paradise Lost",or with the most trivial and commonplace topic, like the field mouse.

If the distinguishing mark of poetry lies not in its form nor yet in its subject matter, it must be in the appeal which the poet makes to the mind of the reader by the means of the form and the content of his poem. Coleridge came near to the essence of it when he said,"Poetry is not the proper antithesis of prose,but of science. The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement or the communication of truth; the proper immediate object of poetry is the communication of immediate pleasure." This"immediate pleasure" is perhaps more accurately defined in the fol-

lowing statement from Mathew Arnold: "The great power of poetry is its interpretative power, by which I mean the power of so dealing with things as to awaken in us a wonderfully full, new, and intimate sense of them, and of our relations with them."

This power of poetry to interpret things to the imagination of the reader, appealing to, ennobling, and refining his feelings or emotions, is at least one of the distinguishing marks of poetry. If we compare such a poem as Wordsworth's "Daffodils" with the description of the same flowers in his favorite sister's diary, this distinguishing characteristic of poetry stands out. (Here the author read the poem and the description from the diary.)

Great changes have been wrought in poetry since the time of Whitman by the devotees of the so-called free-verse or Vers Libre. Beginning with Walt Whitman, they have lifted poetry out of the fairyland of mythology and legend, away from the "flowery-kirtl'd Naiades", quarreling gods and goddesses, nymphs, and satyrs, and they have brought it right down to earth and every-day life. The old poet thought that he must have an exalted theme for his poem: death, immortality, love, beauty, an heroic deed, war. These free-verse poets can write poetry about anything: a stone wall, an old hat, the garbage can, a cat, a rail fence, a telephone directory, a jazz band. They make a point of interpreting the commonplace things of every-day life to the imagination of the reader. They try to emphasize the beauty that lurks in common things, as Whitman put it. He insisted on what he called "the divine average", "the grandeur of simplicity", "the rich poetry of every day." He said, "The cow crunching with suppressed head surpasses the statue." Whitman thought that "a leaf of grass is no less than the journey-work of stars," and that "the common running blackberry is fit to adorn the parlors of heaven." And all his followers have much to say about the democracy of poetry and the democratic content of poetry. These are favorite expressions with them.

These poets of the new school think that the old poets sacrificed content to form. They were too jealous of their rhyme and meter. They were bound down to classic models. They thought that there could be no poetry without recurring rhythm. On the contrary, our modern poets insist that not only are these things not essential to poetry, but, if they are used, and most modern poets use them frequently, they are only to be used as a means of expressing the content; they can never be the end in poetry.

They revolt also against the stilted language and the sentimentalhty of the old poetry, this juggling with words, alliterative sounds, and such language tricks, dear to the heart of the old poet. There is to be no more "tintinnabulation of the bells, bells, bells." The dignified words and phrases,

the solemn forms of the pronoun and the verb, usually employed by the old 68
poets, are an abomination to the new. The "Oh thou's", the "thee's", the "forsooths", the "peradventures", and the "alackaday's" are all of the past. The language of every-day life, the language of the common people, the common vernacular is good enough for modern poetry.

In all these things, there can be no doubt, I think, that the new poetry is more nearly in harmony with the spirit of modern civilization than the old. The present tendency in all forms of art, music, drama, painting and sculpture, as well as in poetry, just as the tendency in modern life in general, is away from the classic, the conventional, and toward revolt and unrestraint. The word "free" expresses the movement in life, and it has been moving very rapidly since 1914, as well as in poetry. It will swing back but it will never swing back where it was before. Even now there are indications that it is swinging back in poetry; for while Miss Monroe still fills her magazine, which she calls poetry, with free-verse, such periodicals as "Contemporary Verse", the "Lyric", and the "American Poetry Magazine", all devoted to poetry, contain much of the conventional type.

It would be entirely aside from the mark, of course, to say that all modern poets can be put into one class, that they all write free-verse, that they deal with trivial subjects, or that they ignore rhyme, meter, or rhythm. Even the devotees of free-verse do not always do so. Perhaps the most of them that can be classed as poets at all, hit the bullseye or reach the high-water mark sometimes. By the way, that is about all we can expect of any poet. The best of poets, in all times, have written a vast deal that is not worth the reading. They strike their poetic stride only once in awhile and their fame rests upon these high-water mark poems. Whitman wrote a great deal of trash; but so did Tennyson, Wordsworth, and Lowell. There is perhaps some good in the worst of our modern poets and much that is bad in the best of them, else they are not poets at all. Marguerite Wilkinson, in her book entitled "New Voices", has preserved the proper balance between the new and the old as well as any author that I have read.

I agree with the Boston Post that in modern poetry, there is "a great deal of chaff mixed with a little wheat". But as I have said before, the same charge can be brought against the poetry of any time. It is true that much of the so-called modern poetry is not only devoid of rhyme and rhythm, but it is also devoid of sense and beauty. For example, take Amy Lowell's "Cat". Or read any of the following, cut from the newspapers and magazines or selected at random, and see how they measure up to your ideal of poetry. I confess that in most of them I see no clear meaning and they do not appeal to my sense of beauty.

VERS LIVRES

I do not approve of free libraries,
At least not the way
They classify their books.
It isn't right,
And it isn't according to law and order.
Everyone knows
That when you mention the Gospels
You must say
Matthew,
Mark,
Luke and
John.
Not so the libraries.
They are independent.
They are pedantic.
They insist on
John,
Luke,
Mark,
Matthew.
It is because of the alphabet, they say.
They have no right to take such liberties
And alphabetize the Apostles.
Then in that matter of Mrs. Browning
(Elizabeth Barrett, that was),
She, sweet and lovely wife of history,
Is classed with English poets,
But her husband (and goodness knows none was more devoted)
Stands dignified and stately
Upon a shelf far off.
He has a number all his own,
Mrs. B. with trembling curls
Solaces herself in the company of Burns and Byron
On one side,
With the two Arnolds crowding her on the other.
They were good men, but the Church of England
Does not approve such separations.
Coleridge, Keats, Tennyson and Wordsworth
Come between this lady and her husband.
It is a cruel business,
But librarians say,
"Rules are rules."
They are a cold lot,
With no thought for sentiment.
I do not approve of free libraries,
At least not the way
They classify their books.

AT THE UNLOADING

By B. Alexandrowsky

In the twilight are chatting the wheels
Of the rattling numbered wagons.
You disappeared in the blue-haired mist
To bury your bashful laugh.
The choking whines of the engines
No more irritated my soul with longing,
And the heavy bales and boxes
Piled easy on my shoulders.
The cigaret was forgotten,
The cap was moved back;
I staggered, like a drunkard, on the platform
Loading the freight onto the wagons.
Let go! . . . You stand like an idol! . . .
There are still five more empty wagons . . .
Oh what a pleasant secret has disclosed
To me to-day your bashful smile.

THE NEGRO SPEAKS OF RIVERS

By Langston Hughes

I've known rivers:
I've known rivers ancient as the world and older
than the flow of human blood in human veins.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

I bathed in the Euphrates when dawns were young.
I built my hut near the Kongo and it lulled me to sleep.

I looked upon the Nile and raised the pyramids above it.
I heard the singing of the Mississippi when Abe Lincoln went down to New Orleans, and I've seen its muddy bosom turn all golden in the sunset.

I've known rivers;
Ancient, dusky rivers.

My soul has grown deep like the rivers.

"Down Fifth Avenue"
John Custis Lunderwood
Wilkinson's "New Voices."
p. 263

Read also Amy Lowell's "Patterns" in
Marguerite Wilkinson's "New Voices", p. 33,
Carl Sandburg's "Cool Tombs", p. 192.
Alfred Kreymborg's Jokeaists, p. 193.

Now compare these with any of the following little gems:

There were but two topics of discussion in the financial district to-day to the exclusion of practically everything else, and those were politics and money. The advance in money rates to the highest figure this year at 4 per cent, touched yesterday, with

WHEN in a recent issue the editorial pen was discovered to have slipt to the extent of crediting Theocritus to the Latins instead of to the Greeks, we braced ourselves for a deluge of corrections. But after two months only one protest has reached us, and that from far-away Honolulu. We reprint this letter, with its impressive array of signatures:

Editor LITERARY DIGEST, New York.

DEAR SIR:

On page 32 of your magazine for June 11, 1921, occurs the following: "The old Latin poet Theocritus." The following pupils of McKinley High School, far out in Hawaii, in the middle of the Pacific Ocean, remote from centers of culture, are convinced that Theocritus was not Latin but Greek.

GERTRUDE NIPP	PAUL J. LAU
GOONZO YAMASHITA	RUBY LEONG
SHIZUO TSUCHIYA	EDITH AH CHUNG ING
RUTH WAKAYAMA	ELLA LEONG
CHARLES EHL	VALENTINE RICHARD
ISABELLE SOUZA	EDGAR B. MARSTON
KAM DAI CHING	CHUNG SUNG BHOK
ALLEN SONODA	SUEKO OKITA
ATOON CHUN	M. KNEPPER, *Teacher.*

HONOLULU, T. H., June 24, 1921

THE following virile variation on an old theme is printed in the London *Mercury:*

A SONG TO THE VALIANT

BY WILSON MACDONALD

I'll walk on the storm-swept side of the hill
In my young days, in my strong days,
In the days of ardent pleasure.
I'll go where the winds are fierce and chill—
On the storm-swept side of the daring hill—
And there will I shout my song lays
In a madly tumbling measure.
Hilloo the dusk,
And hilloo the dark!
The wind hath a tusk
And I wear its mark.
The day's last spark hath a valiant will:
Hilloo the dark on the wind-swept hill!
From the hour of pain
Two joys we gain—
The strife and the after-leisure.

. . . . . .

I'll walk on the sheltered side of the hill
In my old days, in my cold days,
As the sap of life is waning.
I'll find a road where the trees are still—
On the sheltered side of the placid hill—
And dream a dream of the bold days
When the leash of Time was straining.
Adieu the snows,
And the fang that rips!
And hilloo the rose
With her velvet lips!
Where the brown bee sips with his gorgeous lust
I'll pay back earth with her borrowed dust;
Nor shall I grieve
At the clay I leave
But joy in the gifts I'm gaining.

Lord, hear thou the prayer of a poet's soul,
In his fire days, when his lyre plays,
And his song is swift with passion.
Give to him prowess to near the goal,
While his limbs are firm and his sight is whole.
Make brief his stay in the dire days
When the paling heart is ashen.
The storm-swept sides
Of the hill belong
To the soul that rides
To the gates of song;
May his days be long where the wild winds play
On the sheltered side let him briefly stay;
When his muse grows dumb
Let the darkness come
In the Orient's fine, swift fashion.

FROM Edna St. Vincent Millay's new volume of verse, "Second April," published by Mitchell Kennerley, New York, we quote four of the shorter poems. Mr. Christopher Morley writes of her: "Miss Millay has gifts which are not too common among poets: the sharp sense of *lacrimae rerum*, vehement love of saying exactly what she means, charming candor of utterance, and sudden piercing felicities. Those who know poetry by its thrill will not fail to recognize the real thing."

CITY TREES

BY EDNA ST. VINCENT MILLAY

The trees along this city street,
Save for the traffic and the trains,
Would make a sound as thin and sweet
As trees in country lanes.

And people standing in their shade
Out of a shower, undoubtedly
Would hear such music as is made
Upon a country tree.

Oh, little leaves that are so dumb
Against the shrieking city air
I watch you when the wind has come—
I know what sound is there.

SALUTE TO THE TREES

BY HENRY VAN DYKE

Many a tree is found in the wood
And every tree for its use is good:
Some for the strength of the gnarled root,
Some for the sweetness of flower or fruit;
Some for shelter against the storm,
And some to keep the hearth-stone warm;
Some for the roof and some for the beam,
And some for a boat to breast the stream;—
In the wealth of the wood since the world began
The trees have offered their gifts to man,

But the glory of trees is more than their gifts:
'Tis a beautiful wonder of life that lifts,
From a wrinkled seed in an earth-bound clod,
A column, an arch in the temple of God,
A pillar of power, a dome of delight,
A shrine of song, and a joy of sight!
Their roots are the nurses of rivers in birth:
Their leaves are alive with the breath of the earth;
They shelter the dwellings of man: and they bend
O'er his grave with the look of a loving friend.

I have camped in the whispering forest of pines,
I have slept in the shadow of olives and vines;
In the knees of an oak, at the foot of a palm
I have found good rest and slumber's balm.
And now, when the morning gilds the boughs
Of the vaulted elm at the door of my house,
I open the window and make salute:
"God bless thy branches and feed thy root!
Thou hast lived before, live after me,
Thou ancient, friendly, faithful tree."

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poets are humorists as the following will illustrate, though
it may not be ranked as a high order of poetry:

Unsolicited contributions to this department can not be

THOSE who think jazz and ragtime are all there is of American song and dance may reflect on Ambassador Harvey's recent London utterances to the effect that the real America is to be found in the broad stretch between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. In the Joplin *News Herald*, which boasts that it "covers the Ozarks like the dew," we see this picture of present-day America, and it may lead us away from New York cabarets to show us where we really stand:

THE OLD QUADRILLES

BY LUELLA LATHROP HOAGLAND

Golden, Missouri

Far, far away in the Ozark Hills,
The young folks dance the old quadrilles.
Overalls and shirts of blue,
Cowhide boots and jumpers too.
Their swaying bodies all keeping time,
To the fiddler's tune, and caller's rime.

"First couple out, and lead to the right,
Follow the girl with the eyes so bright,
You-all jump up, and never come down,
The holler of your foot
Makes a hole in the ground,
Ala' man all
Around the hall."

Laughing Janie, her eyes full of joy,
Shyly watches the fiddler boy,
Playing, as he never played before,
For her to dance on the puncheon floor.

"Do se do,
Around your beau
Roosters in the center, four hands 'round,
Swing your partner off'en the ground,
Whirl the girl from Arkansaw,
Chaw more tobaccy than yer Paw kin chaw,
Saw more wood than yer Maw kin saw,
Dance with the girl from Arkansaw,
Balance all
Around the hall."

"Turkey in the Straw," "No More to Roam,"
"Arkansaw Traveler," "Home Sweet Home."
"Git your partners, last set of all,"
Gaily they follow the old-time call.

"Chase that 'possum, chase that squirrel,
Follow that pretty girl 'round the world,
Chase that rabbit, chase that coon,
Follow your honey 'round the moon."

The lanterns flicker, and morning gray
Brings another long working day;
There are cows to milk, and plows to guide,
Down the old trail-ways, side by side
The dancers flit, their laughing calls,
Echoing through the forest halls,
Over the hills to her mountain home
Pretty Janie follows alone,
Through the glade and down the swale,
Past the church, and in the vale,
By the cool swift brook, where willows meet,
Pausing to lave her weary feet,
Over her shoulder her best shoes swing,
Softly, the mocking bird hears her sing,

"Chase that rabbit, chase that coon,
Follow your honey 'round the moon."

The birds are singing of love and joy,
As down the trail the fiddler boy,
Leaps the brook and over the rocks,
He follows on, and never stops,
Until he comes to the pasture gate,
Where happiness and Janie wait;
As he gaily speeds along,
He hums the caller's careless song:

"Chase that 'possum, chase that squirrel,
Follow that pretty girl 'round the world."

LITTLE Orphant Annie has a younger brother in a contributor to the New York *Evening Post*. We venture to think Whitcomb Riley would have welcomed him into the family who saw "Gobeluns":

THE BOLSHEVIKS'LL GIT YOU

BY REUBEN PETERSON, JR.

Mr. Milton Lusk's come to Albany to stay,
An' chew the Bolshevikis up, an chase the "Reds" away,
An' 'vestigate the Socialists, an' squelch 'em when they preach,
An' make some laws, an' write a book, an' censor them that teach;
An' all us other citizens when legislatur's done,
We set around with open mouths an' has the mostest fun
A-list'nin' to the bomb-plots 'at Milton talks about,
An' the Bolsheviks'll at gits you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

An' Mr. Milton Lusk he says, when "Reds" are about,
An' the Rand School's runnin', an' *The Call* speaks out,
An' folks read *The Nation*, an' *The Liberator*, too,
An' every one's allowed to have his own point of view,
You better watch the principals and teachers in the schools,
An' make 'em sign certificates, an' bound 'em round with rules,
An' watch the shows they go to, an' the things they talk about,
Er the Bolsheviks'll git you
Ef you
Don't
Watch
Out!

On the following page, "Growing Up" is humorous. "Emerald Famine" is very strong, though perhaps not extremely artistic. "Gravel" is beautifully descriptive but it conveys no clear message.

Remington.

1. The type bar is the roll or cylinder on which the type strikes.

2. There are 84 characters; two for each key.

3. The lower-case is the letters that can be made without shifting.

4. The upper-case is the letters that are made by shifting the cylinder.

5. When the machine is set for capitals the upper case will be printed.

GROWING UP

BY BINNY KORAS

Gee! But I wanted to grow up.
I wanted to put on longies
And smoke cigars.
And be a man
With a pay-day on Saturday.
I wanted to grow up
And have somebody to buy sodas for,
And take to the circus
Once in a while.

We all did, then:
Pat, who could throw any kid in town,
And Don, who went to the Advent church,
And said the world was coming to an end
In Nineteen-hundred,
And Brick Top and Eppie and Skin and Spider.

We all wanted to grow up
And become pirates and millionaires and
Soldiers and Presidents and
Owners of candy stores.
And all the time we were eating home-cooking
And wearing holes in our pants,
And talking Hog-Latin
And doing what two fingers in the air
Stood for;
And saving stamps,
And making things we read about
In *The Boys' World*.

Do you know how to play mumble-de-peg,
And skim rocks,
And tread water,
And skin the cat?
Do you know what a stick on the shoulder stands
for
And what "Comggery wiggery meggery" means?

Skin is running a wheat farm, now,
Up in North Dakota.

Burned.

Pat's on the road
Selling something or other.
Brick Top never grow up, quite,
And was making darts for a kid of his own
When I saw him last.
And Spider is yelling his head off
About Socialism and the class struggle
On street corners.

Don was with the Rainbow Division when the
world ended.

Yesterday I heard a little freckle-face
Whistle through his fingers
And tell a feller called Curley
What he was going to do when he grow up.

TRAVEL

The railroad-track is miles away,
And the day is loud with voices speaking,
Yet there isn't a train goes by all day
But I hear its whistle shrieking.

All night there isn't a train goes by,
Tho the night is still for sleep and dreaming,
But I see its cinders red on the sky,
And hear its engine steaming.

My heart is warm with the friends I make,
And better friends I'll not be knowing,
Yet there isn't a train I wouldn't take,
No matter where it's going.

GENERAL FAMINE

BY GEORGE SLOCOMBE

Fainting by the roadside,
Dying like flies in winter,
Flee the panic-stricken populations,
Crowd the maddened, fugitive people,
At the sight of the white horses,
Of the vengeance of the dead Czars,
Faint and die in the desert
The hungry millions of the lost people,
Women and children first.

* * * * * * *

Over all the south of Russia
General Famine
Has hoisted the flag of the Counter Revolution,
With Death, his adjutant-general,
His chief of staff.
Over the illimitable steppes
General Famine
Marches to war
With his banner flying
In the hot wind from Asia,
A banner adorned
With an idle sickle
And an empty cornsack.

With the customary chivalry
Of a Russian gentleman of the old régime,
General Famine
Has given the order of battle—
"Women and children first!"
And under the white sun
Of the vengeance of the Czars,
Before the hot wind that blows from Asia,

They ride on their white horses,
General Famine,
Last of the Counter Revolutionists,
And Death his adjutant-general,
And Despair his chief of staff.
They ride over the endlessly stretching plains,
Over the brown and barren wheatfields
To the white city on the horizon
Where a dome rises, gold in the golden sunlight,
The dome that is that Kremlin,
Palace of the dead and humiliated Czars.
And driven before them, like cattle fleeing
from the storm,
Fainting by the roadside,
Dying like flies in winter,
Flee the panic-stricken populations,
Crowd the maddened, fugitive people,
At the sight of the white horses
Of the vengeance of the dead Czars,
Faint and die in the desert,
The hungry millions of the lost people,
Women and children first.

* * * * * * *

Onward across the endless steppes,
Onward to Moscow, the white city,
Rides General Famine,
Last of the Counter Revolutionists,
And on their white horses,
Indifferent to the hot wind from Asia,
Tireless under the blazing heat of the Czar's
sunlight,
Ride Death his adjutant-general,
And Despair his chief of staff.

72

On the following page, are three beautiful little poems, full of meaning:

One of the things in life which we use the most and value the least is language. It is the distinction of our race, our highest prerogative, the instrument of our progress. I

My Heaven

By Edwin Markham

WHEN the worries storm in my aching head
And the world grows dark in the battle for bread;
When the sun sinks low in the wistful west
And my feet are heavy and long for rest,
Then thoughts of your beauty shine into my brain,
Shine in like the sunbeams shining through rain;
For I think of you waiting my glad release,
Where your arms are heaven and your smile is peace.

When the day's work grinds and the cares begin,
Dear thoughts of your loveliness dartle in
Like a glory of beautiful faces; then
A melody sounds through my brain again;
And when I am free from the long uproar
I hasten me home to our bridal door,
Where you wait to welcome my glad release
And your arms are heaven and your smile is peace.

A Mother's Garden

By Caroline Russell Bispham

THERE'S a border in her garden,
Where Old Glory waves all day,
Where the sun shines down so
proudly
And the loyal west winds play.

It's a sweet, old-fashioned garden,
Where herbaceous flowers
grow—
Red peonies, moonlight iris,
Red sweet Williams row on row.

Among the waving larkspur
The tall, white lilies spread,
Like the star-strewn field upon the
flag
That floats above her dead.

Behind this stands up stately
A golden sunflower hedge—
A finish for the banner—
Gold fringe sewn on the edge.

She sees the symbol growing
In beauty day by day,
And in the quiet evenings
She lingers there to pray.

She's a sad but valiant lady,
Mother once of soldier sons
Who have fought and died for honor
'Midst the thunder of the guns:

Two in the Spanish conflict,
And the dearest, youngest one
Shed his heart's blood 'mongst the
poppies
Where the World's Great War
was won.

So the colors of Old Glory
In her border gayly wave;
'Twas the flag that they all died
for—
Those splendid sons she gave!

And she loves to tend her flowers,
For with each returning spring
Comes Old Glory with his message
Of the peace the years will bring.

Night

By Roscoe Gilmore Stott

I THINK of Night as God's great,
silent room,
Where weary ones may rest and
dreamers dream—
A place He lighted, that there be no
gloom,
With far, unfading stars' soft,
errant gleam.

I love to think that I may enter
here
And ponder on His miracles of
space;
That I may come bereft of human
fear
To watch His flying planets where
they race.

O vast, still room! God draped you
in a cloud
That glides away as voiceless as
it came.
'Tis here within your walls I loathe
the loud,
The gaudy and the tinseled toys
of fame.

And now my heart gives up each
pampered sin;
I crush fair idols once so dear to
me;
And here, apart from day's dull,
ceaseless din,
I kneel before my Father's patient
knee.

One of the things in life which we use the most and value the least

Nor can one always depend upon the judgment of literary critics in judging poetry. About ten years ago,two authors,known asEmanuel Morgan and Anne Knish,published a book of poems,which purported to represent a new system of poetry. It was called "Spectra". This new school of poetry was to depend chiefly upon cleverly constructed verses of symbolic gibberish,which no one could understand. Many literary people took the authors seriously. Here is a sample from one of the poems:

"Two coctails around a smile,
A grape-fruit after grace,
Flowers in an aisle
Were your face!"

Well known poets and critics,evidently thinking that,because they could not understand it,it must be good,deep,profound,wrote to the authors, congratulating them and praising the poetry. In spite of the criticisms that had been heaped upon it by thoughtless writers and editors of newspapers,the poetry would live and the world would one day recognize it as great poetry.

All this time,the real authors,Arthur Davidson Ficke and Witter Bynner,were enjoying the joke. The great reading public was not deceived by the hoax,however;and after all,is this not about the best test of poetry? Will people read it? Do readers love it? Does it make a fairly universal appeal to the minds of humanity? Will it live? This is the best test. Writers of verse may deceive publishers and critics,but in the long run, they cannot deceive lovers of poetry.

(Here the author recited Leigh Hunt's "Abou Benadham" and said that it was certainly poetry,because it lives,readers love it,and commit it to memory.)

I may be wrong,but I think that much of our modern poetry,even much of the free-verse or Vers Libre,will live. So long as we have poets like Alfred Noyes, Rachel Linsey, Joyce Kilmer,Edgar Lee Masters,Robert Frost, Alan Seeger,Donald Hankey,Stephen Crane,Rupert Brooks,Winifred Letts, Sara Teasdale, Edna St. Vincent Millay,and many others,I am not trying to give a full list,only to give some examples,we need not despair of poetry or fear to compare the poetry of the present with that of the past.

Even the common language of modern poetry is an improvement on the stilted language of the old,when it is appropriate. "Blue"is as good a word as"azure","beauteous"and "bounteous" are no better than"beautiful"and"boun-

teful,"zephyr"is not necessarily poetic and"breeze" prosaic,and one soon tires of "thees",and"thous",and"arts". 75

(The author read in illustration a poem which Marguerite Wilkinson,in her"New Voices",p.115,has translated from the old language into the modern or every-day English. He thought the poem was improved.)

This use of every-day English in poetry can be overdone,however. The theme may be so exalted as to require the old style English. In the poem called,"Caliban in the coal Mines",by Louis Untermeyer,quoted by Miss Wilkinson in her"New Voices",p.229, the use of the old dignified forms of expression would perhaps be better. In prayers and in the expression of lofty dignified thought,the old forms are undoutedly more appropriate. No person of good taste will perhaps be so familiar with Deity as to call God "you."

Many of these modern poems are very strong:

"The Messages",Wilfred Wilson Gibson. Also "The Father"and"Breakfast",by the same author,p.254 and 255,"New Voices",Marguerite Wilkinson.

Many of them are very beautiful:

The Common Street byHelen Gray Cone,and Who Loves the Rain? by Frances Shaw,pp. 45,"New Voices",Marguerite Wilkinson.

Some are strong and beautiful:

The Dark Cavalier by Margaret Widdemer,"New Voices",Marguerite Wilkinsoe,p.110. Also Motherhood by Agnes Lee,NNew Voices",Marguerite Wilkinson,p.295.

All the following examples are found in a little volume of poetry, called"Modern American Poetry"by Louis Untermeyer.

Exquisite poetry and full of content:

Mending a Wall by Robert Frost,p. 81.

One of the best war poems,appropriate for the Conference on the Limitations of armaments,a poem that will live:

Abraham Lincoln Walks at Midnight by Vachel Lindsay,p. 108.

A little gem:some poems are just like jewels:

The Slave by James Openheim,p. 121.

L.B.Wisely. L.B.Wisely.

July 11, 1921.

A.C. McClurg Co.,
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Dear Sirs:-

Please quote me prices of the following books with probable date of delivery:-

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"Chapters in the History and History of Banking"	Professor Dunbar.
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"Textbook of Sociology"	Dealey & Ward.
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"Autobiography"	Benj. Franklin.
"Autobiography"	John Stuart Mills.
"Autobiography"	Cecil Rhodes.
"Autobiography"	James J. Hill.
"History of Civilization"	Buckle.

Yours respectfully,

WDA/MH

W.D. Asbury, M.D.

July 11, 1921.

A.C. McClurg Co.,
Wabash Ave.,
Chicago, Ill.

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Please quote me prices on the following books with probable date of delivery:- "Outlines of Economics" by John Stuart Mills, "Money and Banking" by Horace White, "Chapters in the Theory and History of Banking" by Professor Dunbar, "Corporation Finance" by W.H. Lyon, "The Stock Exchange From Within" by Man Antwerp, "Industrial Mam

The United States is four hundred and twenty-nine years old, scarcely more than the combined ages of four persons.

There must be some significant factors to have produced such marvelous people who have become the wealthiest, and at the same time the standard bearer of the civil and religious liberty to the rest of the world. This glory is in the larger and deeper sense a heritage of the founders of America.

When Columbus discovered America in 1492 it was then a primeval forest with an expanse so vast that the aborignes who were found roaming through the forests knew nothing of its full extent. It contained inland lakes larger than each of several European Empires. The length of some of its rivers were only conjecture. The land was filled with such a varied fauna and flora that it could not be comprehended. The lavish hand of nature had furnished in this country an opulance in natural enforment so rich, that it was indeed transformed into the enchanted Eden. Here was opportunity such as is seldom found. It was a garden of Hesperides and its golden apples were guarded by dragons more fearful than Ladon, whom Hercules overcame. He who aspired to live in America must brave the uncharted sea, brush aside the superstition of the age and be prepared to defend himself against the hostile Indians. He must be able to work, pray or fight day or night. This spirit of self-reliance was a natural sequence of the time and place. The invironment forced the early inhabitants of America to be self reliant and individualistic.

There has not been in all history just such a combination of circumstances to inculcate these principles of self reliance in the minds of its people as this example of the early settlement of this country.

Queen Elizabeth of England was the last ruler of the Tudor family. After her death in 1603, by birth, James Stuart, only son of Mary Stuart, queen of Scots, and great grandson of Margaret, sister of Henry VIII, was the nearest heir to the crown. At this time he was King of Scotland but by act of Parliment became James I of England. Neither his mother nor his father, Lord Darnley, possessed high qualities of character. James I was feeble, could not walk straight, had goggle eyes and a tongue too large for his mouth. In mental qualities he was shrewd, of small mind and unbounded conceit. For this reason when the Puritans presented a petition for church reform, namely to preach without wearing the surplice of white, to baptise without making the sign of the cross on the child's forehead and to dispense with the ring in marriage ceremonies, he refused.

If one could only forecast events as well as analyze them afterward! James had said that all should conform but William Brewster, William Bradford, John Carver and many others would not and from such men the Pilgrims of the Mayflower were gathered. On account of the cringing character of one man came such hardy stock from the European countries to found a home for themselves and their children's children based on equal opportunity for all men.

In the infinite unfolding of the world's destiny the progress of a nation conceived in civil and religious liberty will surpass one founded upon dollars and cents. The pompous and militaristic Roman Empire held since its beginning the germ of its downfall. When Nero sat enthroned in his opulance and smug complacency watching the very flower of his nation devoured by wild beasts, with a heart as insensate as stone, while he looked upon that Christian band praying fearlessly to the God of

Isreal, then the angels in Heaven looked down in pity upon him as well as on them.

The hardships encountered developed in them those qualities of self reliance and fair play which characterize the Spirit of America. Growing out of their struggle for civil and religious liberty came by and bye the dawning of some form of government, at first crude and imperfect but always toward a union of these colonies with a full recognition of the rights of its constituent parts. It is more than a coincidence that when the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock they offered thanks for their safe voyage and asked for Divine guidance in their enterprise. If they were a praying people they lacked not the courage of their convictions and a resolute character which brooks no defeat. Of steadfastness of purpose history has not furnished a better example. To leave home and friends in England, to migrate to Holland and wait for twelve long years that they might come to an almost unknown and undeveloped country in order that they might worship as their conscience dictated and give the same privilege to every other person, gave promise of a new idea in government of the then known world.

As sometimes the long suppressed desire in our hearts is our guiding star, so with them. This individualistic spirit was at first almost top heavy. It needed to be melted in the crucible of adversity and welded with cooperation. The time and circumstances were at hand.

Did you ever wonder at the close bond of friendship among those tottering veterans of the Civil War? As a boy I noticed it and asked my father, who had spent three years when but a mere boy to defend the cause of the Union, and he replied, "Son, when men go down the Valley of the Shadow of Death side by side to battle for a common cause and come back, they never forget".

This first great and fundamental principle of self reliance found nurture every day in the pioneer days in the colonists efforts to maintain an existence. His endeavors to earn a livelihood and to protect himself and his family against the depredations of the hostile Indians unconsciously inculcated in him an unusual spirit of self reliance. When it later became necessary for him to join with his neighbors for protection against the nefarious tribes about him this spirit was not forgotten although subverted to the necessary cooperation.

Emersom much later wrote with a clear vision when he said, "We will walk on our own feet; we will work with our own hands, we will speak our own minds".

When Benjeman Franklin appeared before the committee of Parliment in London to discuss certain laws for the American colonists he voiced this spirit of America as follows, "Those who feel can best judge. I have some little property in America. I will freely spend nineteen shillings in the pound to defend the right of giving or refusing the other shilling, and after all if I cannot defend that right I can retire cheerfully with my little family into the boundless woods of America, which are sure to furnish freedom and subsistance to any man who can bait a hook or pull a triger". This feeling is yet manifested in every local unit in the United States even today.

When the colonists gained their freedom from England it almost made the Union impossible. The constitution was a compromise between two extremes. At one time the distruction of the Union seemed imminent at a later period. Most every person knows these facts but some of us fail to recognize that this principle is still alive and active. It has become the warp and woof of the political life in America.

In later times we perhaps owe more to Webster than to any other one man for his masterfully clear thinking and statement upholding the Union. He advocated as only such a champion could, that if the Union is a compact it is at the same time an indissoluable one. However strong this

feeling of union exists in the united States nevertheless the spirit of self direction, has seem in each State, County and township, is jealously guarded and protected by law.

This mixture of local and centralized government is America. Neither can absorb or destroy the other. There are some very apparent disadvantages in self reliance carried to extremes. It may produce a marked aversion to governmental interference and control. It perhaps makes some Americans talk too loudly of personal freedom, forgetting that the greatest liberty is not license, but a strict obedience to law. Self reliance may produce overconfidence, rashness and haste without special preparations.

At one time during the gold fever in California the owner of a boat was trying to get someone to pilot his ship from Seattle to San Francisco. He went down to the wharf to find someone who could guid his vessel safely to port. Seeing two fellows he asked them if they could pilot his ship to San Francisco. One replied, "Yes sir, I can do it for you". He was engaged. When he returned to his companion before starting his mate said, "Bill, what in the deuce do you know about piloting a boat?" "Nothing, but I will when I get back". This is self reliance inflated and often produces a sudden drop in the market of that commodity.

But it must be remembered that the same spirit found expression in that immortal document which said, "We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any government becomes distructive of these ends it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new form of government laying its foundation on such principles and organizing its powers in such form as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness".

If self reliance is the corner stone of this structure of which we are speaking "fair play" is the archway. Fair play is not found in any organization, creed or party exclusively, yet it is founded on religious instinct and is in a sense an accurate measure of one's own thought of himself in his relation to others. It deals with relations. It is wider in its application than domestic relation in law. Growing out of this spirit of fair play is the more recently revived word of cooperation. Freedom of speech within legal range, and religious liberty as guaranteed by the law of the land presupposes fair play. Some of the finest examples of this spirit are found among the so-called rougher element of our national life in America.

In a mining camp in a pioneer western state there lived a wealthy banker who had an only son. This son was not exemplary in many ways. One evening he was walking down the street with a young woman of unsavory character. It was evident that both had been drinking. The woman had fallen. The banker's son was brutally kicking her to make her get up and using language which would not appear well in this paper. Coming down the street was one who had the name of rightfully belonging to the rough element of the camp. He stood a moment watching the brutal treatment and listened to the profanity, then he took his pistol and shot the banker's son. The next morning there was an investigation for the facts of the case and although it was a banker's only son the man was never arrested. Such a procedure is an example of a man, as bad as he was, who had a keen sense of justice or fair play. I do not commend his act but I do his spirit of fair play.

At this point I should like to diverge and call attention to America as seen today on the surface of its hurried complex life, so very different from its pioneer days. The day of the prairie schooner, the

stage coach, and log cabins have given way to the fast express, to automobiles and modern homes.

A foreigner writer who had visited America three times said of it, "America is a noisy, dirty, hopelessly materialistic country. You have sky-scrapers but no beauty, money but no ideals, garishness but no comfort. You have dispatch but no courtesy; you are ingenious but not thorough; you have fine clothes but no style, churches but no religion, universities but no learning. It is a country of more than one hundred millions of people where every fourth person smells of the steerage when you wished they smelled of the Mayflower; a country were more people are ready to die for freedom than anywhere else, and more people ought to be in the penitentiary for abusing that freedom; a country of vast distances bound together by huge railways and controlled by unsavory politicans, a country with more homely virtues, more virtuous homes than anywhere else yet where divorce courts never cease grinding and alimonies have no end".

In this present day America is living so fast and so excessively that this fever of a rush and a hurry might very properly be called Americanitis. It is a characteristic which is always mentioned by foreign writers commenting on America. Le Roux writing of America gives the best description I have ever seen of this hurried life. He says, "Everywhere you see signs of shopkeepers who promise to do a lot of things for you, while you wait. The tailor will press your coat, the hatter will block you hat; the shoe maker will mend you shoes, while you wait. At the barber shop the spectacle becomes irresistably comic. The American throws himself back in an arm-chair to be shaved, while another artist cuts his hair; at the same time his two feet are stretched out to a boot-black, and his two hands are given up to a manicurist". The amount of energy expended in America is simply prodigious. The feverish haste is commented on by the medical men of this and every other country. Its results are not yet fully tabulated.

"If, step lively is the first exclamation that a foreigner heard on leaving the steamship, quick is the second. Everything here is quick. In the business quarters you read in the windows of the restuarants of their only guarantee of culiray excellence, this alluring promise, Quick Lunch. The American is born quick, works quick, decides quick, gets rich quick, and dies quick. I will add that he is buried quick. Funerals cross the city on double time". The business man has a motto in his office, This is My Busy Day.

There is more mechanical civilization in the United States than in all other countries. If these are an excess they save labor. There are electric devices galore. Among the more common are the electric fan, to dry the polish for the boot-black, electric trucks to transfer the baggage at the station, the electric iron, the electric washer, the electric curling iron, the electric pad, the immersion heater, Cutler chutes in buildings to mail your letters and many other equally ingenious devices for saving labor, like clothes chutes, dropper attached to cork of bottle, dishwashers with water so hot that no drying is necessary, potato peelers, and a myriad of other inventions.

In speaking of the homes of America W.L. George says, that the homes in which he visited were rather uncomfortable and that they felt bare and untenanted. They were too neat and too new; they suggested that the restuarant, the theater, and the moving pictures shows were often visited; one missed the comfortable accumilation of broken screens and old fireirons. The American house is not a place where one lives but a place where one merely sleeps, eats, sits, works. You will say that makes up home life but it does not. There is something else which can arise only out of a compound of dullness, boiled mutton, an ill kept lawn, a dog, a cat, and some mice to keep the cat amused.

It would be more gracious and in the popular mind more American to

be only a booster for the best country in the world. But if America is to keep unsullied the character which stands back of the stars and stripes it is not without profit that we keep an open ear to candid facts. If we are often willfully and splendidly excessive in exploiting with no little delight our tall buildings, the rapid growth of cities, our wealth and hospitality we should ponder well whether such boasting is conducive to charming natural manners and graciousness. Even in hsopitality there is excess shown. It may prove exhausting to our guests and defeat the purpose of hospitality. One is sometimes shown the famous drives, the theaters, and beautful country clubs in luxurious automobiles. There is waste everywhere in too much to eat, too many drives, too many introductions, too much haste. In these excesses to be found in America there lies the germ of future deterioration unless recognized by the majority and through education eliminated. If America is to be the exponent of self reliance and fair play as shown by past history there are five plagues affecting not alone this country but all other people as well which must be studied and remedies found.

1. The unprecedented challenge to authority.
2. An equally unprecedented hatred between man and man.
3. An abnormal aversion to work.
4. The excessive thirst for pleasure as the great aim of life.
5. A gross materialism which denies the reality of the spiritual in human life.

The challenge to authority is everywhere about us. It exists in hundreds of examples. How much value was set on the principles codified by the Hague Convention when the war began? How many robberies were committed in the United States within the last year?. Contrary to the authority of law automobiles disappear by the thousands almost daily. Even prohibition although the law of the land is only good for the other fellow, and its violation all the more serious because this challenge of authority is affecting all classes. The graft and corruption of city government is disconcerting, not in one, but many cities, not in one, but all parties. To all reading and thinking persons further illustrations of challenge to authority would be superfluous.

The second plague of unprecedented hatred from man to man does not apply so forcibly to United States as to some other countries of the world, but the third one, "an abnormal aversion to work", does apply in a very peculiar way to our own country.

James M. Beck, Solicitor General of the United States writes, "The morale of our industrial civilization has been shattered. Work for work's sake, as the most glorious privilege of human faculties has gone both as an ideal and as a potent spirit. The great evil of the world today is this aversion to work. As the mechanical era demimished the element of physical exertion in work we would have supposed that man would seek expression for his physical faculties in other ways. On the contrary the whole history of the mechanical era is a persistant effort for more pay and less work.

A study of conditions in the United States today would reveal a phenomenon almost paradoxical. There is the highest wages ever known with unmistakable lessening of effidiency, an increase in the number of workmen with a decrease in the output.

The fourth, "The excessive thirst for pleasure as the great aim of life", is seen too plainly on every hand to need amplification. The space given in our newspapers to art, literature and science compared to that given to Fatty Arbuckle, Charlie Chaplin, Mary Pickford, Dempsey-Carpentier fight is evidence of what people want rather than a reflexion upon the publishers.

The fifth and last, "A gross materialism which denies a reality

of the spiritual in human life", I choose to leave to your own thoughts and to that great body of noble men, of whom we have in this Society worthy representatives whose lives are wholly given up to this work. When religion divested itself of form and in reality is as one of our members of this organization has so well said in part as follows, then there will be a solution. "But Christ-like service is of the self-forgetful type that does not expect to find the results in the ledger at the day's close. The most terrific test to apply to man is that of brotherliness. I mean brotherliness not as a creed but as a life. The church must build a fire of brother love strong enough to fuse all these discordant and divisive elements into one mighty unity based not on an impossible equality but on a God-like sympathy and compassion".

Having looked at America in its conception and its early developement and also as it appears to be today, it would be but natural to contemplate its future, at once the greatest and most pertinent question of every true American. The first two are history, the last must be in a measure a prognosis, a wish, a conjecture based on personal studies tinctured with the writer's personal feelings and hopes. No country can rise higher than the aspirations of its citizens. The life of an individual must have a few fundimental traits of character to succeed. He must first have integrity, honesty and sincereity. Second he must have faith or vision, third, industry and last but not least cooperation.

What is true of the individual is in a broader and deeper sense more true of national life. President Wilson's words at our entrance into the World's War were typical of the man as an American acting for Americans. He said we were entering the war for the sake of humanity and not for the expansion of territory nor for self agrandizement. America's record was a vindication of the fundimental characteristics of self reliance and fair play. To avoid our entrance into the war every honorable course was resorted to consistant with dignity and justice to ourselves and others. When there was no longer any other means except defense by war of those principles of right upon which our country was founded we followed the advise of Polonius to his some Laertes when he said, "Beware of entrance into a quarrel but being in bear, it that the opposed may beware of you". When a famous general in Paris was aked for his opinion of the American soldiers passing in review by the thousands he said that they were the finest specimen of manhood he had ever seen and that they looked like they were going somewhere. They did go somewhere and stayed until the job was done and then marched home again. History bears witness to the fact that all wars bring vice, corruption, and graft. That America is a nation of one people standing for American ideals needs no better proof than the fact that she could equip four million men transport them three thousand miles and maintain harmony with her allies abroad and concerted efforts at home. This should be a source of pride to every true American. Whatever vice, corruption, and crime which seems to be uppermost today does not represent America. All these problems will be solved by the Spirit of Self direction and the triumphant right according to American ideals. When there arises on the horizen clouds of distrust and doubt about the future of America, when everywhere about us there is the rumbling of unrest in the commercial, economic, and moral world, yet there comes the abiding faith in the deep recesses of every true American heart that all will be well. It is a simple faith which transcends seeming realities.

If there are those who doubt the glorious future let them gather inspiration from Bunker Hill or stand in reverent contemplation in Faniul Hall and if need be in Old Independence Hall, redolent with the Spirit of Seventy-six. He who climbs to the dome of the Old North Church and in imagination cannot hear those word of the poet or see the patriot standing with

saddled horse eagerly watching for the light in the tower to spread the alarm to every Middlesex villiage and farm has indeed lost or never been enkindled by the fire of patriotism. Whenever the exigencies of the times may demand I have faith in the Spirit of America to cause her sons to step heroically forward in her defense as our fathers so nobly did in other days. If those boys sleeping in Flanders Fields have not removed all doubt from you minds go to the fathers and mothers who think only of their children and ask them. Go to the grayed-haired Barbara Freitchies of the land whose sons they gave with an aching heart and listen to them. Unlettered though they may be they know that this government "Of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth".

This faith in America's future by the great body of her people will lead them aright. This faith Longfellow, the poet and prophet, has expressed so beautifully and hopefully as follows,

"Humanity with all its fears,
With all the hopes of future years
Is hanging breathless on thy fate.
We know what master laid thy keel,
What workman wrought thy ribs of steel,
Who made each mast and sail and rope
What anvils rang, what hammers beat
In what a forge and what a heat,
Were shaped the anchors of thy hope.
Fear not each sudden sound and shock
'Tis of the wave and not the rock,
'Tis but the flapping of the sail,
And not a rent made by the gale.
In spite of false lights on the shore
Sail on, nor fear to breast the seas
Our hearts, our hopes, are all with thee.
Our hearts, our hopes, our prayers, our tears,
Our faith trimphant o'er our fears
Are all with thee, are all with thee".

No. 7

84

THOMAS JEFFERSON.

Bert Beasley

It has been said when John Marshall and Thomas Jefferson stood together, as the Chief Justice gave the oath of office to the President, March 4th, 1801, they faced a new century, that was to carry the doctrines of democracy and constitutional government to the remotest corners of the earth, representing in themselves two tendencies in American life, and two forces to have tremendous influence on the new century and the years to follow. By common consent John Marshall has been accorded the place of the foremost jurist in our constitutional development with its consequent influence on national unity. No such unanimous verdict, however, has been rendered by posterity concerning the name of Jefferson. A natural and proper inquiry arises: What is the correct appraisal of the life and influence of Thomas Jefferson? Was he, as charged by some of his contemporaries, simply the embodiment of ambition and partisan jealousy? Was he a vain politician, vulgarly "displaying the arts of a low demagogue"? Or was he indeed one whose name is safe, treasured up beyond the reach of accident?

Thomas Jefferson was born at Shadwell, Virginia, April 13th, 1743, the son of Peter Jefferson and Jane Randolph Jefferson. The father was a man of strong physical build, tall and straight, intellectually keen, brave, honest, industrious, a capable man for leadership in the frontier to which he took his bride. In his earlier years he "patented" 1000 acres of land in the wilderness, as it was called, on the Rivanna River near its junction with the James River. Some of the land was in the spurs of the Blue Ridge Mountains. To this estate he later added 400 acres by purchase from William Randolph, a cousin of Jane Randolph, his wife. Not only did he acquire a respectable landed estate, but political honors came to him. He was justice of the peace, colonel of the militia and member of the House of Burgesses. He died in his fiftieth year, when Thomas Jefferson was only fourteen years of age. The son had shown promise of unusual capacity. He was tall and like his father possessed capacity for work, self-reliance and the democratic faith of the frontier. From his mother, who came of an illustrious family (numbering among famous names the Marshalls, the Lees and the Blands), he inherited gentler qualities, his idealism and his musical appreciation. Peter Jefferson had given special instructions that his son should be given a thorough classical education. In 1760 Thomas entered William and Mary College, the second oldest college in the colonies. The educational and social advantages of the school and Williamsburg made a striking appeal to the young man from the Piedmont. Here he was given entrance into the homes and social life of the best families of the capital. William Small, professor of mathematics and

philosophy, especially impressed Jefferson, who afterwards said that Small probably fixed the destinies of his life. There he also met Governor Francis Fauquier, who with Small had come from England in 1758 and as highly educated gentlemen had brought with them the ideals offree thought, religious tolerance and scientific inquiry. Especially did Small stimulate and guide speculation on all kinds of questions, social and political, and vigorously denied the authority of autocratic rulers. Jefferson readily absorbed the spirit of his teachings and became their most aggressive advocate.

After his graduation from college Jefferson began the study of law in the office of George Wythe, one of the brilliant men of the Virginia bar, who became also the preceptor of Jefferson's kinsman, John Marshall, and Henry Clay. His professional studies were taken seriously and his training was thorough. He did not merely collect facts and cases, he took the study of law as a training in the historical principles of jurisprudence. He sought more than the rule, he sought and found the philosophy of the law. Consequently while some students obtained a license to practice in an extremely short time, Jefferson delayed his application for admission to the bar until he had served an apprenticeship of five years in Wythe's office and until he was qualified to perform the duties of his profession.

Though he did not remain long at the bar, still Jefferson acquired a breadth and profundity of the knowledge of the law that was particularly manifested in the Reform Code of Virginia, his diplomatic correspondence in France and his State Papers while a member of Washington's cabinet. Seven years marked the time engaged in the actual practice of the law, the Revolution shutting up the courts of justice and sending the lawyers in the ranks to battle for independence. Some are so bold as to assert that in later years Jefferson did not hold a very high opinion of lawyers. And yet, he must be counted successful far above the average of his time. During his seven years of practice he was employed in about one thousand cases and his average yearly income was approximately three thousand dollars.

Even before the completion of his law studies in Wythe's office, Jefferson attained his majority and by way of celebration planted an avenue of trees at Shadwell. He was now the sole owner of the entire estate which descended to him by virtue of the laws then existing in Virginia. He was also fond of the country throughout his entire lifetime and manifested a great interest in agriculture. He not only loved the soil, but included in his fondest affections those who cultivated it. At one time he wrote: "Those who labor in the earth are the chosen people of God, if ever he had a chosen people, whose breasts he has made the peculiar depositary for substantial

and genuine virtue. ✕ ✕ ✕ Corruption of morals in the mass of cultivators is a phenomenon of which no age or nation has furnished an example." And again he wrote from Paris in 1758: "Cultivators of the earth are the most valuable citizens. They are the most vigorous, the most independent, the most virtuous; and they are tied to their country and wedded to its liberty and interests by the most lasting bonds."

The mixed training in agriculture and law no doubt had a large influence upon Jefferson's political views. While he was a dreamer, yet his dreams were concerned with practical affairs of everyday life. His idealism ran to things utilitarian. Here was a man who could always see something better just beyond present accomplishments, a trait that constituted a tremendous appeal to the multitude when he sought to become a leader in political life.

It was therefore not at all strange that a man of Jefferson's type would not long be left either in his law office or on his great landed estate. In the years just before the Revolution he let it be known that his sympathies were warmly on the side of the party of resistance to British colonial policies. In 1769 he entered the Virginia House of Burgesses. Here his services were frequently in demand in drafting resolutions and preparing various documents much given to the declaration of the rights of freemen and protesting against Great Britian's attitude toward her colonists. In 1774 Jefferson arrived in Philadelphia as a member of the First Continental Congress. His reputation as a ready forceful writer had preceded him and his counsel was sought by the group of men who were most outspoken against the mother country.

When Jefferson returned to Congress in May, 1776, after an absence due to a death in his family, there had appeared in the meantime in January 1776 Thomas Paine's "Common Sense". The middle group of colonies—New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Maryland—were now the only supporters of the principle of allegiance to the mother country. North Carolina in April had authorized its delegates to "concur with the delegates of other colonies in declaring independency." Virginia a month later likewise instructed its delegates. On June 10th, Jefferson was elected as the first member of a committee to draft a Declaration of Independence, and the lot fell to him by unanimous request to undertake the task of drawing up the declaration. When the subject was first presented on preliminary motion to declare independence it had been debated fiercely. There had been some delay in presenting the declaration out of a sense of prudence, if not out of deference to such states as New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. When the draft was presented it was handled rather roughly in the debate that followed. Some alterations were made consisting

of the addition of a few words and by way of suppression of others, particularly Jefferson's rebuke of the king for his alleged perpetuation of the American slave trade. Years afterward John Adams, then estranged by bitter partisan strife, accused Jefferson of gross plagiarism and hinting broadly that the Declaration as prepared by Jefferson was a copy of a pamphlet written by James Otis "in one of his lucid intervals and pruned and polished by Samuel Adams." Jefferson himself says: "Whether I had gathered my ideas from reading or reflection I do not know. I only know that I turned to neither book nor pamphlet while writing it. I did not consider it as any part of my charge to invent new ideas altogether and to offer no sentiments which had ever been expressed before."

Contrary to some theories on the subject, we need not go to the French philosophers, nor speculate on the influence of Rousseau to explain Jefferson's Declaration of Independence. The painstaking law student in Wythe's office had no doubt learned the doctrine of "the natural rights of man" from the Roman law. "Government by consent of the governed" was a principle fought for in the battle against the Stuart kings in the Seventeenth Century. Coke, Milton and Locke had taught these doctrines to Englishmen and Small had taught them to students in William and Mary College so effectively that one of them could write the immortal document known as the Declaration of Independence. Jefferson always held fast to the doctrine of government by the consent of the governed, of confidence in the people to shape their own political future, of liberty as an inalienable right and not as a gift from kings. The last letter of his life urged his countrymen to "an undiminished devotion to its principles. May it be to the world (he wrote) what I believe it will be (to some parts sooner, to others later, but finally to all) the signal of arousing men to burst the chains ✕ ✕ ✕ and to assume the blessings and security of self-government."

The America of the days immediately following the Revolution and the America of our times are entirely different. We were not then one nation but thrteen colonies, constituting as many several countries to their various citizenship. Even Jefferson was inclined to speak of Virginia as "my country." Moreover, notwithstanding the successful outcome of the Revolutionary War with resulting political independence the country was not democratic. Even New England was often aristocratic and intolerant. Reforms were needed almost everywhere. "Virginia was social England transplanted." Often landed estates were held in fee tail, following the rule adopted in King Alfred's time, because of the disposition among the Saxons to render estates which were to descend in the family inalienable to the end that nobody in the line of ownership could convey the land away from the family. This rule of property was found to a considerable extent among the colonies

and particularly in Virginia. The result was that not an acre of land could be conveyed to pay debts, no matter how great the amount or how desirable from the standpoint of the honest debtor. There was also the rule of primogeniture by which the entire property descended to the eldest son, leaving the mother and sisters dependent on charity and the other brothers penniless. And thereby in Virginia especially there grew up a landed aristocracy. Two classes resulted—the rich and the "poor whites." That middle class of industrious, educated, independent, thinking people, so valuable to the civic life and welfare of the community did not exist. This was the next problem to present itself to Jefferson for consideration and solution.

Jefferson purposely left the Continental Congress and entered the Virginia Legislature in order to undertake certain reforms "in the persuasion that our Virginia Code must be reviewed, adapted to our republican form of government and * * * constructed in all its parts with an eye single to reason and the good of those for whose governmentit was framed." On October 11, 1776, Jefferson was placed on several important committees and on the following day obtained leave to introduce a "bill to enable tenants in tail to convey their land in fee simple," and two days later he reported a bill to abolish the whole system of entail. Both bills became laws. The rule of primogeniture gave way along with the legislation abolishing entail. By such legislative action there became possible a social and economic revolution in the State of Virginia. Every acre of land in Virginia was thereby made available for sale and transfer at the will of the owner and all heirs were put upon an equality. Thus was a great reform wrought by Jefferson in a few months. Historians have been unable fully to account for the sudden reform, in a state possessing a large and aristocratic class of landowners. Of course the members from the Piedmont region were Jefferson's followers and they constituted a very great number of votes in the legislature. Jefferson afterwards wrote that his purpose in effecting these reforms was "instead of an aristocracy of wealth * * * to make an opening for the aristocracy of virtue and talent." Opportunity was conceived as the foundation stone of his theory of democracy.

Turning from things temporal to matters spiritual, Jefferson found the Episcopal Church as the established church of Virginia. There it was endowed with land and supported by general taxation. Even dissenters from the established church had to pay for the support of the ministers of that church. This "spiritual tyrrany" as Jefferson called it, was the next object of attack. Jefferson desired full religious liberty and a complete separation of church and state. A bitter fight ensued and Jefferson succeeded in that session of the legislature in obtaining only some minor measure, but in 1779 succeeded in getting a law adopted to disestablish the church. Another seven years passed before Virginia enacted the law for religious

freedom which had been drafted as a bill by Jefferson and passed largely through the efforts of himself and James Madison in the year 1786. The language and spirit of that law will bear repetition in part at least: "Well aware that the opinions and beliefs of men depend not only on their own will but follow involuntarily the evidence proposed to their minds; that Almighty God hath created the mind free, and manifested his Supreme Will that free it shall remain, by making it altogether insusceptible of restraint; that to compel a man to furnish contributions of money for the propragation of opinions which he disbelieves and abhors is sinful and tyrranical. ✕ ✕ ✕ And finally that truth is great and will prevail ✕ ✕ ✕ if error ceasing to be dangerous when it is permitted freely to contradict them: We, the General Assembly of Virginia, do enact that no man shall be compelled to frequent or support any religious worship, place or ministry whatsoever; ✕ ✕ ✕ or suffer on account of his religious opinions or beliefs; but that all men shall be free to profess and by argument to maintain their opinions in matters of religion and that the same shall in no wise diminish, enlarge or affect their civil capacities."

This principle of religious freedom, the result of a battle for years by Jefferson, was introduced into the Federal Constitution by the first amendment, and furnished the model for men forming State Constitutions for years afterwards, until this Union is entirely a land wherein there is complete separation of Church and State. The aristocracy of wealth had to give way to opportunity for an aristocracy of virtue and talent. Ecclesiastical domination was now superseded. Religious liberty became the guarantee of freedom of conscience.

While Jefferson's purpose in entering the legislature was the reform of the entire Code of his state he was able to carry this reform into effect in only a few particulars. These, however, were important. His accomplishments in that direction ought to be regarded among the outstanding features of our free government. During his legislative career while a member of Congress, Jefferson drafted a plan for the Northwest Territory, many of the provisions being embodied finally in the Ordinance of 1787. One provision of particular interest today was that requiring the Government of the Territory imperatively to be "republican in form", a provision standing as a guarantee to the citizens of the various states of the perpetuity of our form of government.

Jefferson was appointed minister to France as successor to Benjamin Franklin. His high regard for the ability of Franklin is indicated by an answer to the French Foreign Minister's query: "You replace Dr. Franklin, I hear." "I succeed him; nobody could replace him," was the reply.

While Jefferson was in France the Constitutional Convention met in Philadelphia. Its membership, composed of an eminent and capable group of statesmen, are described by him as "an assemblage of demi-gods." Even before leaving the country Jefferson wrote to Madison: "I find the conviction growing strongly that nothing can preserve our confederacy unless the bonds of the Union are strengthened." On the same subject he later wrote Francis Hopkins: "I approved from the first moment the great mass of what is in the new Constitution." True he found some things lacking. He felt there ought to have been a Bill of Rights (somewhat similar to that in Indiana) guaranteeing to every citizen such fundamentals as freedom of speech and religion, habeas corpus, trial by jury, etc. In his opinion these should be expressly safeguarded and not left to mere inference. Notwithstanding the objectionable features Jefferson sincerely desired the adoption of the Constitution. "I learn with great pleasure," he wrote a friend, "the progress of the new Constitution; the general adoption is to be prayed for and I await with great anxiety the news that Virginia may give the ninth vote of approbation." The Bill of Rights was embodied in the first Ten Amendments subsequently adopted, a course of wisdom amply justifying the conduct of Jefferson in his attitude toward the adoption of a Federal Constitution.

Upon his return to America in 1789 Jefferson found that he had been nominated to the office of Secretary of State in Washington's cabinet. Of course his duties brought him into contact with the foreign questions of the day. With France he had no difficulty. He was sincerely in sympathy with the movement to give greater liberty to the inhabitants of that country. He believed thereby liberty of the people throughout the world would be augmented. He liked French art, the wit and grace of the French people and their courtesy of speech, their language and their literature. But he found difficulty in dealing with Great Britian and Spain. His chief point of contention with Spain involved the question of the navigation of the Mississippi River. Jefferson was an ardent expansionist. He viewed our growth toward the west as vital to our national development. Free navigation of the Mississippi he urged as our right and not as a favor from Spain.

The rivalry that arose between Jefferson and Hamilton is illustrative of the former's theory of government. He very seriously questioned Hamilton's financial plan, declaring it to be to the great advantage of the wealthy classes and detrimental to the best interests of the more humble folk. It appeared to Jefferson as a part of a plan to make in this free America an aristocracy of wealth so powerful financially and politically as to corrupt our government into a monarchy. "The corrupt squadron" became "monocrats" in Jefferson's view, deserving of untiring and

unceasing opposition. These views now appear extreme, but they illustrate the determination of the Secretary of State to preserve the republican form of government as he conceived the plan of the framers of our Constitution.

Finally tired of the irritating contest with Hamilton, Jefferson resigned his position as Secretary of State, anxious to return to his farm and to agricultural pursuits. His retirement, however, was to be of brief duration. He soon found that there was much to attract his attention to the conduct of government by the Federalists. In the campaign of 1796 Jefferson became the leader of his party and as the result of the election he became Vice President, John Adams being elected to the Presidency. The vice presidency gave Jefferson a peculiarly advantageous position in the national capital in that his official duties being light he could watch political events and measures with greatest care. The outstanding features of the Adams administration center around the troubles with France, and the Alien and Sedition Acts. The outrageous treatment accorded our special mission to Paris, consisting of Pinckney, Marshall and Gerry, aroused American feeling almost to the pitch of war. Feeling against foreigners in general and the French in particular led to the enactment of the Naturalization Act, requiring foreigners who had come to America since 1795 to reside here fourteen years before they could become citizens. The Alien Acts empowered the President to remove all "such aliens as he should judge dangerous to the peace and safety of the United States," an act, however, never enforced by the President. The Sedition Act imposed penalties by fine and imprisonment for publication of a false or malicious writing against the Government, the President or Congress. Men were indicted, fined and imprisoned for criticisms that in normal times would be deemed trifling. For instance, for saying that "Adams was hardly in the infancy of political blundering" or for expressing a wish that "the wadding of a cannon fired in honor of Adams might lodge in the seat of his breeches." This law in particular was used with extreme zeal by the Federalists in the unwarranted persecution of Republican editors. Federalist judges took advantage of the opportunity to persecute those who criticized their party. Jefferson protested against the Sedition Law as a violation of the Constitutional guarantees of freedom of speech and the press. Among other forms of protest he drafted the Kentucky Resolutions declaring the Alien and Sedition Acts as void and of no force and called upon other states to join in protest. A second set of resolutions declared nullification the rightful remedy for Federal usurpation. Jefferson's real intent and purpose must be gathered from more sources than these resolutions alone. He was in fact devoted to the Union.

He wrote Elbridge Gerry: "I do with sincere zeal wish an inviolable preservation of our Federal Constitution according to the true sense in which it was adopted by the states." He condemned plans for disunion, whether by the North or the South. His object in these resolutions was to call attention to the grave dangers in centralized power, exercised in disregard of Constitutional restraint. His aim was not disunion. It was a time of fierce partisan feeling and the country was aflame with all the passions and hatreds that accompany wartime. Jefferson called attention to the great dangers in disregarding Constitutional guarantees. He saw the importance and relation of free speech and free press to public opinion, and its relation in turn to the truest and best interests of a democratic society. Just in proportion as public opinion becomes rational and powerful can a democratic society be efficient and successful. A democracy therefore depends upon free thought, free public discussions and a free press. If these rights are seriously abridged free government is in danger. Jefferson's fight against the Sedition Laws therefore was a fight in the interest of an intelligent and fearless democracy.

Jefferson considered his election to the Presidency in 1800 not so much a personal triumph as a political revolution, furnishing him an opportunity to administer government according to the principles of the Federal Constitution. In his view of it the country had merely come to itself; the Ship of State "had righted itself to an even keel." The new President's chief concern apparently at the outset of his administration was to restore if possible a spirit of harmony. In his inaugural address, among other things, he said: "Every difference of opinion is not a difference of principle. We have called by different names brethern of the same principles; we are all Republicans. We are all Federalists." He emphasized the "preservation of the general government in its whole Constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad. Let us then with courage and confidence pursue our Federal and Republican principles, our attachment to our Union and representative government."

The political revolution, for such it was, that overthrew Federalism, has been aptly described as the beginning of the movement that finally arrived at the abolition of imprisonment for debt, the bestowal of universal manhood suffrage, and in general the more direct participation in every way in the masses of the people in their own government.

It was no doubt the desire of the new President to have an administration as far as possible free from partisan turmoil and strife. By temperament the new President was a man who naturally shrank from bitter contests of any character. He has been described as a man whose personal animosities were few. The judges in the Federal courts of the United States, however, were among the few objects of his animosity and at that time presented the most definite mark for his attacks.

This feeling of animosity was probably augmented by the attempt in the closing days of the Adams administration to effect a reorganization of the Judiciary. A law was passed creating sixteen new Federal judgeships with a number of marshals, attorneys, and clerks. Appointments by Adams were crowded in with whip and spur from December 12th when the result of the election was known until 9 o'clock on the night of March 3rd. However capable and honest the judges may have been in the main, yet they were almost to a man Federalists and in many instances bitter partisans.

Only a casual reading of the history of our early Judiciary will show conclusively that these judges had themselves largely to blame for the attacks made upon their objectionable methods, which now appear wholly indefensible. Immediately after the government was established under the Constitution the Federal judges began to build up a system of law aiming at punishment for alleged crimes known only to the common law of England. This course of conduct at once awakened apprehension in the minds of thinking men regardless of party affiliations. Persons were brought into Federal courts charged with offenses not specified in either the Federal statutes or the Constitution; nevertheless these judges held them to be indictable offenses under the common law of England.

This was an unwarranted assumption of power. Life and liberty were at stake and became subject to the whim of the judges who picked out of English precedents rules to govern the civil life of Americans. Not only were their attempts to build up an unwarranted criminal Code subject to criticism, but their method and manner of conducting trials equally open to censure. Their tones when speaking to counsel, to accused persons and even to witnesses, their intemperate speech, their apparent and unjust partisanship in cases on trial all resulted in bringing the Federal judges into almost universal disrepute.

Especially in cases involving alleged violation of the Sedition Laws, were the judges extremely severe. The first man to be convicted was Matthew Lyon, a member of Congress. He declared that the jury trying his case was selected purposely from his enemies. In the execution of his sentence he was thrown into a filthy, stench-filled cell, without a fireplace and nothing to keep out the cold but iron bars, a common receptacle for horse-thieves, runaway negroes and the lowest class of criminals. Dr. Thomas Cooper, an editor in Pennsylvania, in a political controversy had declared that Adams, then President, "was hardly in the infancy of political blundering." He was tried before Judge Samuel Chase, later impeached for his unreasonable conduct in the trial of numerous cases, and who designedly and repeatedly gave such offense to counsel appearing in various cases that many times lawyers withdrew from the trial of the cause in anger and disgust. The offending editor stated, among other things, that "Our credit is so low that we are obliged to borrow money at eight percent in time of peace." This

especially irritated Judge Chase, who described the statement as a "gross attack upon the President." Cooper was sentenced to pay a fine of $400.00, imprisoned for six months, and at the end of that period compelled to find surety for his good behavior, himself in a thousand and two sureties in the sum of $500.00 each. The Fries and Callender Cases followed, and it became apparent that freedom of speech and the press was at an end. The picture is given in a recent famous biography, written in no especial spirit of favor toward Jefferson: "These officers of the national courts, were without exception Federalists; in many cases Federalist politicians. When making up juries they selected only persons of the same manner of thinking as that of the marshals and the judges themselves. So it was that juries were nothing more than machines to register the will of the judges. * * * Trial by jury in any real sense was not to be had."

One Federal judge was prone, in his charge to grand juries, to do nothing but denounce republican principles; he bullied counsel, browbeat witnesses and in one case his arbitrary and insolent manner caused him to go so far as to forbid an associate judge to address the jury. These are but illustrations of numerous instances of the unwarranted conduct indulged in by Federal judges. Jefferson therefore was amply justified in his opposition to the unwarranted and arbitrary conduct of these judges. The result of his opposition was ultimately a tendency to the "righting of the ship to ride with an even keel."

Jefferson has been described as an idealist, a dreamer, a man given to philosophical speculation indulged at the expense of practical performances. One outstanding event in his administration, however, proves that he was in fact a very practical sort of man. He was always an ardent advocate of the acquisition of western territory. He foresaw a republic dominating the American continent. In the early days of his administration there was concluded a treaty of peace between Spain and France by which Louisiana was ceded to the latter, "an inauspicious circumstance for us," as Jefferson described it in a letter to our Minister to England. To Livingston in Paris he wrote: "There is on the globe one single spot, the position of which is our natural and habitual enemy. It is New Orleans, through which the produce of three-eighths of our territory must pass to market. France, placing herself in that door, assumes toward us an attitude of defiance. * * * It is improbable that France and the United States can continue long friends when they meet in so irritable a position."

Events proved the prophecy. In October 1802, the mouth of the Mississippi was closed to American ships by suspending the right of deposit at New Orleans. During the preceding part of that year the farmers of Kentucky and Mississippi Territory alone had sent $1,600,000 worth of produce through the channel. The closing of the port aroused the western people, many of whom were anxious to have troops marched to New Orleans and capture

the port at once. But peaceful negotiations, often disheartening, at last obtained for us in 1803 a treary transferring Louisiana Territory to the United States for a consideration of $15,000,000.00, an amount then greatly in excess of our annual income. The transaction, however, was not free from uncertainties, doubts and apparent inconsistencies. There was not only a prohibition on the power of Napoleon to convey, but there were serious defects in the title to Louisiana. Moreover, the President, who had held out for the exercise of only enumerated power in the Constitution, the bitter opponent to the extension of general government, had to realize that mere theory must always give way before a condition, but Jefferson found some consolation in advising friends that "the less said about the Constitutional difficulties the better," and that whatever was "necessary for surmounting them must be done sub silentio." "And thus," some one has observed, "the theory of strict construction was abandoned in the house of its friends."

However men may have differed upon the mere legalistic questions involved in the purchase of Louisiana, many fundamental reasons appeared at later times to fully justify the administration's course in this respect. The two most obvious and legitimate reasons were, first, that the United States might have control of the Mississippi River and the port of New Orleans, second, that the United States might not be hampered by European countries in the development of a truly republican form of government.

After his retirement from the presidency, Jefferson spent the remaining years until his death, July 4th, 1826, at Monticello. Here were entertained men from all parts of the world and from all walks of life who came to consult with him on great questions of politics and economics. He devoted himself to an encouragement of better methods in agriculture, to the reform of the government of Virginia and the development of a better system of education. He was among the first, if not the first, great advocate of a common-school education, controlled by the individual states. His ideal was a system of general instruction that should reach every description of citizen from the highest to the poorest. "If a nation expects to be ignorant and be free, it expects what never was and never will be." So he wrote to one of his friends in 1816.

Democracy to Jefferson's mind was more than mere academic theory. It was a political activity resulting in a form of social control in which the will of the whole society was made up of the collective will of the many individuals. It depended not only upon the freedom of the individual but also upon equality of social and political rights and especially upon a recognition of the common welfare as the highest desirable good. Coercive authority or powerful class influence were not the processes to the accomplishment of the purposes of true government. The true method was through the development of a rational common will or purpose by means of free discussion, the untrammeled formation of public opinion and the free selection of leaders of governmental authority. Education therefore had a rational

place in Jefferson's philosophy of government.

"I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the minds of men." A true advocate of education, Jefferson set himself with absorbing devotion to the complete accomplishment of that vow in establishing a great, liberal and democratic university. With the aid of a group of nine men he raised a fund sufficient to purchase Albermarle Academy at Charlottesville, and incorporated it under the name of Central College, to become later the University of Virginia. For seven years, day in and day out, Jefferson gave his time and talents to the completion of the University, himself choosing the site and drawing the plans for the building. He selected the timbers and brick and personally supervised the construction of the various structures. Last June there was held a Centennial celebration in commemoration of the establishment of the University. Many articles appeared in the press of the country. A striking appreciation appeared in an editorial in one of our leading newspapers. "For a century the University of Virginia has represented the highest and best, not only in American letters but in American life and in American character. * * * At Charlottesville the most practicable thing in human life is believed to be a pure and lofty ideal." Remarkable alike for the physical beauty of the location and buildings and the wonderful influence on its students, the University stands as a great monument to the vision and the wisdom of its founder. As a result of Jefferson's effort the school has become, so its friends assert, the most liberal institution of learning in the world. "The institution" wrote Jefferson, "will be based on the illimitable freedom of the human mind for here we are not afraid to follow the truth wherever it may lead, or to tolerate any error so long as reason is left free to combat it." Above the entrance to one of the buildings is written: "Know ye the truth and the truth shall make you free."

A resume of the things for which Thomas Jefferson stands in American history would include the following:

1. A republican government and the sovereignty of the people.

2. Opposition to privileged orders of nobility and the entail system.

3. Universal education.

4. Separation of church and state.

5. Freedom of thought and speech.

6. Local self-government.

7. Economy in government.

8. A policy of peace.

9. Political equality, equal and exact justice to all men.

10. Strict construction of the Constitution and the sovereignty of the states.

11. Well-trained militia and small standing army.

12. Metallic money.

13. Opposition to bounties and monoplies.

14. The emancipation and deportation of slaves.

15. Expansion of the United States to include Louisiana, Florida, Cuba and Canada.

16. Maintenance of Indian reservations.

17. Judiciary beyond the control of other branches of government.

18. Small Navy.

19. Opposition to nepotism.

20. Rotation in office.

21. Opposition to all Secession movements, North or South.

22. Decimal system of coinage of money.

23. Our present system of land survey.

Measured by the immediate accomplishments and their ultimate results, Jefferson became the most vital force in American history. The political equality assured by Jefferson has made possible every other reform and advance that has taken place since his day. There has resulted a popular government wherein there are no provileged classes and the dominant aim and tendency is to secure the greatest possible equality of rights and opportunities. Orderly process through popular rule has augmented movements that not only look to political equality but to the great advances made in economic equality,

not by a system of fraternalism but by natural and healthy growth through the equality of opportunities. Not only have the principles of Jefferson brought about great advantages in the past but they carry within themselves an assurance for great advances in the future. Universal suffrage is a guarantee against dangerous political tendencies and a preventative of a dangerous class-consciousness or the domination of individual or self-interest for any considerable time. Universal suffrage and a spirit of patriotism is sure, sooner or later, to prevent or overthrow the control of groups or organizations whose purposes are bounded by local or selfish aims. For democracy not only involves liberty and equality but along with these principles must go a spirit that may be called the principle of fraternity, the most apparent tendency of which in the most recent years has manifested itself as a tendency toward humanitarian doctrines and principles.

A long and varied career fell to the lot of Jefferson. He began public life at a time when the problem of religious intolerance, the evils of an established church and the evils of the land system were ready for solution. He took his stand and fought the fight for a needed reform. Separation from Great Britian and the founding of a new nation presented to his mind engrossing problems of human freedom. He saw the meaning of the American Revolution to be more than mere revolt against the mother country. There was in America a new spirit, not of the Old World, that looked forward to the creation of a New World society with its ideals of freedom, equality and justice. He lived when America was striving to find herself, striving to find expression in a government making actual the philosophy of belief in men and their capacity for self-control and popular government. He lived to be in his own great personality the embodiment of those ideals of government. From the beginning of his early struggles in his native state to the founding of the University of Virginia, he was the most illustrious exponent of plain democratic principles to be found in America.

For a lifetime Jefferson was the leader of the democratic forces in America, saw the varying fortunes of his political theories; knew the hopes and fears of the early patriots and watched the trials, the failures and the successes of our early statesmen. On the political stage he played a great part, as indeed he did in every relation of life in which he participated. This many-sided man touched every activity of life and contemplated every problem presented to the human

mind. For as described by a Frenchman it seems "as if, from his youth, he had placed his mind, as he had his house, on an elevated situation from which he might contemplate the universe."

The single great aim, however, of Jefferson's whole life was human freedom. He was always an apostle of human liberty. Through all his days he maintained a faith in the people. It was for the assurance of their rights and liberties that governments were instituted among men. The very last letter written by him was a call to his countrymen to renew with undiminished devotion their faith in the rights of man and the blessings of self-government. So long as men desire liberty, so long as self-government may endure, so long as the human spirit strives for the unattained, free men will say with his illustrious contemporary "Jefferson still lives."

No. 8

Lake Minnetonka, Minn.
August.

1

J. A. Wheelwright 1904

My daar George:

I am glad you asked me to write to you from our summer resort. I like to write letters and fear I shall have nothing else to do as the fish are not biting, but don't forget, please, that I like to read letters as well as write them.

I cannot agree with you that you do not write well, that you have nothing to say, that what you do say is dull and uninteresting, none of these statements is true in my opinion; on the contrary the very reasons you give in support of them are the strongest arguments against them.

You say you cannot rise above your surroundings, but must write things as they are and that, therefore, what you write is prosy and dull. Let me assure you that your reader does not want you to "rise above your surroundings". You would have nothing but empty air to write about then, could only give bird's eye views, which of all things are empty and dull.

No, I must say, you write briefly and to the point of little things that are real and true and that gives what you say an interest of concreteness and application that goes far beyond any empty air descriptions, any great thoughts, such as you seem to have in mind. When you do give a hint or a general thought, it is like catching at a straw that has flown up from about you and soon falls and so you are not drawn into long-winded disquisitions or tedious descriptions, the most tiresome letters are always those that try to say something, but you do not try and yet you always do say something and say it well.

Letters are to literature what chicken farming is to industry, a little business that exceeds in the aggregate, almost all the great industries of the world, and the most natural, simple, and

all important farm of literature that the world knows is letters. They are adapted to everything great or small past, present, or future, and form the very basis of the great democracy of literature.

Let us exchange a few just for fun.

Let this pass for my first, I shall look forward to getting yours soon.

A man just went by the door with a bass, about a pound and a half, I should say,

Yours sincerely,

August 7.

My dear George:

We are having a good time. There is not much fishing; the water is filled with vegetation and the fish are not hungry. My one remaining eye is growing dimmer, and I cannot very well see where to cast or when my bait has been successfully thrown. Casting for fish is like smoking, unless you can see distinctly there is very little sport in it, you know they say no smoker cares to smoke in the dark.

There is quite a little company here, distributed around in the various little shacks or cottages, but we all sat together in the dining room of the farm house, and are getting acquainted. There is a young doctor here from the Mayo hospital, whom I am anxious to become acquainted with. He is an oculist and as I am looking forward to an eye operation, I am seeking information in every direction. I will let you know if I learn anything.

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August 7.

My dear George:

We are having a good time. There is not much fishing; the water is filled with vegetation and the fish are not hungry. My one remaining eye is growing dimmer, and I cannot very well see where to cast or when my bait has been successfully thrown. Casting for fish is like smoking, unless you can see distinctly there is very little sport in it, you know they say no smoker cares to smoke in the dark.

There is quite a little company here, distributed around in the various little shacks or cottages, but we all sat together in the dining room of the farm house, and are getting acquainted. There is a young doctor here from the Mayo hospital, whom I am anxious to become acquainted with. He is an oculist and as I am looking forward to an eye operation, I am seeking information in every direction. I will let you know if I learn anything.

Don't think the young Dr. is the whole of our company, it is quite an assortment, a librarian, two or three nurses, some 102 teachers, an attorney or two with the people who run the place, I wish you were here.

Greetings to little George and your wife,

Sincerely yours,

Dear George:

Things move rapidly here I wrote to you only yesterday. I have become quite well acquainted with the young doctor from the Mayos. We went out in a boat together to fish, and the necessary preparations, getting worms, frogs, etc.--they are not using artificail bait now--broke the ice between us in a very short time.

I had made up my mind not to mention my eye trouble to him, he might think I was seeking a consultation without paying for it, but it is impossible for a man blind in one eye and seeing poorly out of the other, not to run into people and so have to make an explanation.

I found him at once full of interest and quite sympathetic, regretting he had not his instruments along that he might examine me, andgiving me more information on the subjectt of cataract then I even knew existed.

I think I shall have a very nice time with him; he is affable and communicative, very frank and genuine and best of all not repelled, as I imagine so many people are, from companionship with the old.

I make no bones of my age, and don't believe in doing so; why hide your head in the sand like an ostrich. It is too much like those religionists, who try to cure their infirmities by pretending they don't believe in them.

I am so interested in this young oculist that I have hardly thought of the other people here, but I shall want to tell you of them, particularly of one boy, so rude and noisy and bad, he is the "observed of all observers", everyone is talking about him, wondering why his parents do not take him in hand. I imagine they would have their hands full. His father is a lawyer, said to be an able one, his mother looks like a competent woman, but they probably have concluded to take the line of least resistance. The doctor made us all laugh, we were discussing this incorrigible, impertinent, forward child and wondering what we would do with him if he were ours. Someone asked the doctor what he would do, "I'd kill him", he said promptly. It did seem the easiest way out of it.

You need have no fear though, we are all rather peaceably inclined.

We had no luck fishing. The doctor thinks I had better go down to the Mayos, I hope you are not suffering from the heat.

With all good wishes,

Yours sincerely,

Aug. 9

My dear George:

I have been quite aroused and antagonized and putt into an argumentative mood, a mood I dislike, by the young doctor or rather in connection with him; he doesn't think there is anything in it, and argues the question calmly enough,--I mean the custom they've adopted at the hospital of having no fixed charges. The doctor and I have been thrown together a good deal and get along very well, indeed, we agree on our

opinions of many things, he has told me a good deal about his studies, his work at the hospital and hissalary, what he 10.1 hopes to do and yesterday, what do you think he said, he was speaking of their salaries and the difficulty of saving up anything in spite of the fact that they are well paid, you know how we all talk on that subject, finally he leaned back in the boat and complacently gave forth the dream of his ambition. "What I hope", he said, "is some day to strike a rich patient whom I can charge $20,000 for an operation. That will set me on my feet, I guess. Then I shall go into practice for myself."

Well, then he talked of "Cabbages and Kings", but I heard little of it; I was thinking of his ambition. Will you think of it till tomorrow? I must close now in haste.

Yours as ever,

Aug. 15.

My dear George:

I've waited several days. I wanted to have a letter from you before writing again, besides a courtship has developed here, that has drawn off all our interest from the banditry of medicine.

Our landlady, about 65, widow, has shown the white feather, and is capitulating to her taxi-driver, whom we all consider worthless and only after her money. He is mercenary, she is silly. How can we help making it our business? Perhaps we might be less deeply interested were it not that the son of our hostess and his wife, who help here during the busy season, hostile.
are distinctly. Most children are like that, we are all nicely divided up in opinion on the match, I notice we blame the guilty ones in proportion to the amount of material

advantage each is supposed to acquire by the arrangement, all laugh at these old fools though. I know Mrs. Durham will be 105 interested in this development. I will let you know how it comes out.

They say J. J. Hill, the railroad magnate of St. Paul charitably sent an employe of the road, a girl to the hospital to be operated on, and sent a check for a thousand dollars to pay for it, probably considering himself generous. The Hospital authorities promptly returned the check writing that at the proper time they would submit a proper bill. When they sent the bill, it was for $5000. Hill paid it, the idea is to charge the traffic all it will bear.

I hope to hear from you soon,

Yours sincerely,

Aug. 17.

My dear George:

106

I have received your letter and have it partly digested. I hardly expected you to have much interest in the senile infirmities of our camp or in this old age courtship. I did expect you to rise to the cast of medical or surgical banditry. My divinations hit the mark, but missed more than they hit, as usual. I never thought of your disagreeing with me. You brazenly declare they should have charged J. J. Hill $500,000, and given that many poor people free treatment. You think the young doctor's ambition of finding a patient whom he could hold up for $20,000 was perfectly legitimate. You Robin Hood bandit, bolshevik, you, I did not expect it of you.

They tell a story here in camp of a young woman at home, whose physician charged her $1000 for taking care of her baby, which had been operated on for hare lip. This doctor did not perform the operation, he only attended the child while it was recovering.

They say that when he was asked for his bill, he asked in return, "How much is your child worth to you?" You can imagine the mother's reply. Priceless, beyond price, dearer than life, Then this doctor, "Well, I saved the child's life, my bill is a thousand dollars. This heartless reply does not ring true, but, I assure you, it is an other instance where truth is stronger than fiction. It is true, even to the language used. The young woman paid it. She could afford it. All of which was no fortuitous coincidence. The doctor , no doubt, knew her circumstances perfectly.

They say at institutions that pursue this method of fixing charges, there are two clinics that examine every patient, one looks into his infirmities, the other his financial standing.

In this connection I heard one very funny tale. It was about an old farmer, who had grown wealthy and established a bank. He had to have an operation. Before going to the Mayo's he charged all his friends to say nothing about his bark, but to speak of him as a farmer, "If they know I'm a banker, they'll rob me to the last farthing," he said. 107

He dressed to suit his intention and went to the Mayo's and was successful in keeping himself incognito. Unfortunately when he was coming out from the influence of the anaesthetic he let the cat out of the bag. "Of what the heart is full the mouth runneth over," he burst out as he came to,"Don't tell them I'm a banker, they'll rob me, they'll rob me; and in this case I rather hope they did.

There are evidently two sides to the matter. The arguments for this method are plausible, but specious and fallacious, I think. They suggest to me the two methods of getting money; namely, raising the price and diminishing the quantity or lowering the quality of the goods. There doesn't seem to be anything fixed in this method nor any limit to its application. The argument that these excess charges are given to charity will not stand the test of examination. Besides, who has the right to rob one to give another? If anyone has the right, it is the government; and that is a species of Bolshevism. Of course, this leads into profound economic and ethical question, even one of socialism or communism. There is something in the old notion of the justum pretium, that they used to argue about in the middle ages, I believe it even entered into the discipline of some of the churches, "Thou shalt not charge thy neighbor too much for thy cow," is pretty good morality. The roots for the discussion are far-reaching. With individualism a system of charity must be combined and go hand in hand, but that ought not to be individualistic

too, or it vitiates the whole scheme. I don't know anything about it, but it does seem to me that this method of charging all you can get, is wrong. It is spreading. Lawyers are given to this practice too, I know one Y.M.C.A. building that has no fixed prices for its rooms, but charges according to the purse of the occupant. If you can justify this course and make it seem right, I will gladly read and study all that you may write about it. 108

In the purely democratic sense, even government should be based on the equality of individuals, and each one be taxed the same amount for its support; but this has been found impractible and inexpedient and with income taxes, sur taxes, inheritences taxes and so on has been entirely lost sight of, class legislation seems to be what we are advancing toward and class prices, charges and fees seem to go along with the movement. In my opinion it is a step toward I.W.W.ism and Bolshevism.

We are leaving soom. This has become an intolerably long letter, I shall wart to write you one more short one to tell about our landlady, and possibly to answer your arguments if you can give me any.

Sincerely yours argumentatively,

Post Postscript.

I fear this letter will all run to postscript, but I cannot help taking a dig at you for upholding that surgical banditry.

You have a son, mind you, and you wish him to get his technical education at R--. Your particular reasons for this I need not recapitulate, they are held by many parents; financially it would be no burden for you to send him to Boston Tech., or Stephens Institute, it would cost a thousand dollars a year more, perhaps, but that is not important; now suppose the authorities of the R--, knowing these facts, should charge you $1000 a year tuition or some other special sum fixed by a careful consideration of what you would be likely to pay. Suppose they should justify this charge by saying that the provisions of the R-- foundation do not in any sense apply to your son, as he cannot be called a poor boy, and should further say that they are devoting all these over charges of tuition to the purchase of scholarships for poor boys, and that the same plan would be applied to all wealthy applicants.

Now I ask you, would not this be fair and just. Think of the dozens of wealthy sons, who have been educated on R-- charity if they had each and all paid a thousand a year or so extra, think what a nice littlesum it would have supplied toward helping out R-- of present difficulties. Or is it only cases in EXTREMIS, in life and death surgical and law cases, where such action is to be tolerated and condoned?

Pardon the long postscript and vale,

Yours,

Aug. 11()

"y dear George:

You cannot praise the doctors too much to suit me, they make up the most self-sacrificing, progressive, and enlightened of the professions, I quite agree with you that the old-fashioned country doctor has become one of our most lauded ideals, and he is not by any mears extinct.

Even in my own experience there has never been an over-charge, but quite the contrary; you must not think that any lingering malevolence against some gouger in the profession has tinged my arguments with malice, that is far from the case; nor are the doctors half as materialistic as represented; some of them go so far as to accept Christian Science practice as a part of their materia medica. No, it is altogether the social economic view of their practice that has interested me. I know genius is rare, and rarity is the basis of monopoly, in monopoly the doctrine of profits limits charges only to that which will pay best, and there is no keep for it, but all the same I don't like it.

The doctor has gone, his wife took care to tell my wife that I need not fear for the cost, but I don't like that either. I am not yet an object of charity and don't want to be considered so, nor do I want to carry a statement of my business affairs along with me.

I know you are not especially interested in this question as I am, and I hope that you will pardon me for making it the burden of all these letters. The young doctor led me into it.

It is a foregone conclusion with us gossips that the land-lady is going to marry the taxi driver, about the best conclusion we can come to is that it is none of our business andlet it go

at that, but she was an interesting old Norwegian woman and the taxi driver without visible means of support.

You will see us soon.

Yours sincerely,

Postscript.

I did not really tell you enough about her to interest you in our Norwegian landlady.

We found she was quite an artist, something of a musician and did most beautiful embroidering. The very first day we noticed some attractive oil paintings in the dining room, not machine made, colored or enlarged photographs or anything of that stamp, but real paintings in rich soft colors, one particular of a flower girl in Norwegian peasant costume offering her flowers. We were none of us high class critics, but we all liked it exceedingly. This was a picture she had drawn of her daughter. The other subjects too were good. She had had an offer from the museum in Minneapolis for them. The ladies raved over her embroidery. She played her accompaniments and sang old Norwegian songs for us. She was the widow of a barber, who had failed--honestly as I understood it--leaving her only these few acres on the lake front, and they were mortgaged. She had taken her children out there, farmed, redeemed the place, which has now become valuable, and it did not seem to us that she ought now to throw it away on a worthless hanger-on who was probably after her money but what are you going to do about it?

No.9

THE NEGLECTED FACTOR IN HUMAN PROGRESS

Jany.2,1922.

Terre Haute Literary Club.

Melvin C.Hunt.

No. 9

THE NEGLECTED FACTOR IN HUMAN PROGRESS

The idea of progress, judging from the discussion of some writers, is a little island of fact surrounded by a wide and deep ocean of speculation. And there are those who deny the existence of even the island, believing the whole thing is a mirage produced by the glare of an unwarranted optimism.

While progress has, perhaps, been the ruling idea in Western civilization for a century or more, and while the popular mind accepts it as a matter of course, the student of social science comes to a conclusion with great hesitancy. He sees, of course, as does the fictitious "man of the street" that we are riding in limousines instead of ox-carts, but that means little or nothing. He wants to know whether the man who rides in the car is essentially a superior or a happier man than the one who rode in the cart. And the sphinx is silent.

What do we mean by progress? And at once we are in deep water. Answers are usually vague, vapid or variant, and sometimes all of them combined. Some identify progress with movement, being latter day disciples of Heraclitus, the ancient exponent of the philosophy of change. But the fact of movement does not establish that of progress, for the movement ~~by~~ might be backward, or downward, or circular like a merry-go-round. The direction of movement would be as important a fact to be ascertained as that of movement itself. But to find the direction one would need to know the goal at which Society was aiming, or ought to aim. Then some sort of measurement or check-up would be necessary. Given all of these, it would then, doubtless, be possible to chart social progress in advance, and even issue bulletins in the daily press stating that we had reached a certain point at 2:37 A.M., Central time. If we had been held up by a puncutre or blow-out, perhaps extras would be issued announcing public suspense over the social delay.

The trouble is we cannot agree on what the goal is. Is it happiness? Then why did civilization ever leave the simple life? Is it the general good? He would be a bold knight who sought to defend our present order on that score. Bishop Williams, the courageous Michigan Churchman, recently characterized this aspect of our present civilization in a very striking way. He said, "If the Lord in desperation should say, I will feed these down-trodden, starving children of mine, and should rain down brown bread and molasses upon the earth, it would do nothing to help the poverty of the world under our present system. It would merely raise the value of the land where the fall was heaviest".

But here comes a representative of a popular school of present day sociology and says, "The goal of human progress is perfect correspondence with environment". That sounds scientific, and if this were a masquerade show, it could probably pass without question. But even if we could accept the conception

of a static state implied in the idea of "perfect correspondence" we still would need to ask about the environment. We can fairly well define the environment of an amoeba or an oyster, but who can set forth what is the environment of human society? Climate and food are the least elements in man's environment, for he changes and shapes these by his own creative will. His memories, ideals, experiences are all part of his envirnoment. So, too, are the customs, laws, and organized will of the social group to which he adheres. And these things are not static, but are ever flowing into new forms, only to be melted and poured again into the ever changing molds of a living social order. We have simply used a larger word than the term "goal" to cloak our ignorance. 14

The fact is, the difficulty of fore-casting the distant future as a means of determining progress is insuperable. I believe it is also gratuitous. And if any further stigma needs to be added, we can certainly declare it unscientific. Newton and Kepler did not discover their laws on any such proceedure. It may be doubted whether there will ever be discovered a law of progress by which the future of society will be as predictable as are astronomical events under the laws we now know. But a similar method may be followed. We can draw in our long distance telescopes to a study nearer a t hand. Through the study of geology a vast amount of fairly dependable data has been opened to us. This bears upon the history and development of species into the remote past. We have also found laws at work among animal societies that are analagous to our own. So that probably some such statement as the following offers a workable basis on which to proceed; "Progress is the product of the harmonious correlation of organism and environment, specialization and co-operation, instinct and intelligence, liberty and duty." This is by E.G.Conklin, biologist of Princeton university. While there are limitations to this definition, it has the great merit of focusing attention in the knowable, and somewhat measureable, present. It makes it unnecessary to consider the unpictureable future, perhaps millions of years distant, when life on this planet shall be extinct. It likewise relieves us from the necessity of entering the realm of eschatology, and trying to determine what will happen to the souls of men in the eternity of God. We will walk in lowlier paths, but they will doubtless be surer.

To get a proper background for our thinking it will be necessary to indulge a brief survey of the idea of progress as arisen and developed through the centuries. It is, however, a recent conception. For centuries the accepted theory of the race was that the Golden Age was in the past. Men were the degenerate offspring of the gods; race deterioration was the universal assumption. Some of the Greek thinkers introduced the theory of cycles. Each cycle began with a golden age, which was a condition of great simplicity. Then men degenerated until fire and flood destroyed them, and a new beginning was made. This had been going on from the dim past, and would always continue. It was a closed system, for each cycle repeated all the details of the former cycles. It was a fatalistic scheme of dead uniformity. Marcus Aurelius wrote that a man of 40 had seen

all the past and all that was ever to be.

115

The development of the idea of immortality led to the transference of the golden age to the future, but that future was post mortem. The world was considered to be every bit as bad as the Greeks had thought it, and the worst was yet to come. There was no hope for the world, although individuals were offered a great hope in another life. The existing order was tolerated, endured and despised. This was the deadening conception that dominated the thinking of the Middle ages. It was the hybrid product of a Deistic theology, and a naturalistic philosophy. And it formed a perfect impasse against the rise of any conception of progress.

Probably the first thinker to change the viewpoint in this regard was Jean Bodin(1530-'96) He rejected the idea of race degeneration, held that his age was the equal, and in some respects the superior, of the classic past, and he was the first to give expression to the extremely significant idea of race solidarity, which has become so fundamental in our social theories today. Francis Bacon also played an important role in that he introduced a note of optimism in the possibility of finding happiness here, and he definitely rejected the theory of a fatalistic return to past failures.

But still men lived under the shadow of the dead past, with its controling hand upon them, and there was no sense of an indefinite future of betterment. Either of these conditions would make a conception of progress impossible. Descartes broke the authority of the past by his emphasis upon the supremacy of reason; and Fontenelle turned men's thinking to the future by holding that the race, unlike the individual, would never grow old. This analogy of youth, maturity, old age and decay applied to the social body ahd been an obsession until broken by Fontenelle. Here for the first time men faced the possibility of a progressive movement of society from the distant past to an indefinite future.

But history did not clearly demonstrate that there had been such a development. There were many who thought as Rousseau did, that civilization was a mistake. "The founder of civil society", he declared, "was the man who first fenced in a piece of land and said, This is mine". And out of the individualism and social inequality introduced by that foolish step, has come only social decay.

Kant, the greatest thinker of modern time, believed in the possibility of progress, and said its marks would be, "a reign of reason under which all men obeying the moral law, mutually treat each other as ends in themselves". But he would not state whether or not society was moving in that direction, for he felt that laws of such movement were unknown. He held t at the greatest obstacle to progress was war. Perpetual peace was a practical ideal that could be approximated through a federation of democracies, bound by a peace alliance, and

guaranteeing the independence of each member. This was 144 years 116
before the world had heard of Article 10.

The two outstanding names in this field, however, are St. Simon and Auguste Comte. Each sought to find the law of progress and do for the social realm what Newton and Kepler had done in the physical. It would be encouraging to say that they succeeded, but that, too, would be "unwarranted optimism". St. Simon thought he had found the law of progress in the alternating of epochs of organization or construction with epochs of criticism or revolution. While there were many apt historical illustrations at hand, it did not interpret all of history, and it certainly did not furnish a reliable clue to the future. He thought the people were passing from antagonism to association; from war to peace; from isolation to union. The program for the future would be association, scientifically organized, somewhat akin perhaps to Socialism.

As a system maker Comte is more famous. His positive philosophy with its well known stages of the theological, metaphysical and positive need not be discussed here. Following his so-called laws he predicted that militarism was passing, and warfare among elite nations was at an end. He thought that the colonial policy which was the chief cause of war, was already decadent. He died in 1857, so his success as a prophet can be easily measured.

Two years after Comte's death the most epoch-making work of modern times, Darwin's "Origin of Species", was published. In that time his general theory of evolution has become almost synonomous with progress. Ante-dating Darwin in some particulars, and supplementing him in others, is the imposing and voluminous effort of Herbert Spencer to bring the social organism under the same laws of development as applied to physical organisms. The validity of the whole Spencerian reasoning in this particular rests upon the issue of whether or not society is an organism. If argument by analogy and parallelism could establish such a point then Spencer's abundant labors in that regard would be crowned with success. But the whole performance is far from convincing. His statement of the law of evolution does have suggestive value, however, for the idea of progress. It is, "Evolution is an integration of matter and concomitant dissipation of motion; during which the matter passes from an indefinite incoherent homogeneity to a definite coherent heterogeneity; and during which the retained motion undergoes a parallel transformation."

The Spencerian philosophy has long since been discredited, and his so-called law has not added much to the sum total of our knowledge; but his attempts to apply the principles of biological evolution to society as tho it were a physical organism, has led to no end of confusion and even disaster.

No person at all familiar with the world of thought during the past half century would for a moment question the large and satisfactory part the evolutionary hypothesis has played. And within certain limits it is perhaps as definitely established as any scientific law we know. Tere are, however, two considerations that this paper desires to discuss in this connection. First, that the idea of a struggle for existence has been over-emphasized in its proper field and grossly misapplied. And secondly, that the supreme factor in social evolution has never been given due thought or emphasis. 117

Either of these points deserves an entire paper. Minor consideration will be given the first, because it is more negative. I do not believe that anyone doubts that there is a struggle for existence going on in all orders from low to high, and that that struggle is, in some measure determining development. The data is too abundant and universal to make the matter debatable. But even in the physical realm, where the law was first discovered and ap applied, it is not the sole factor, nor is it by any means, all-explanatory. The work of the noted Botanist, Nageli, and his interpreter, Hertwig, the Zoologist, has shown that there is some internal compelling cause in each species leading to new development independently of environment and the struggle for existence. "In all branches of the animal kingdom" says Hertwig, "we note a progress from lower to higher in quite a similar way in spite of the fact that the species live under very different conditions."

In one sense, the very existence of a complex individual or social group is proof that the struggle for existence has not been the dominant factor, but that a principle of team-work and of mutual aid has triumphed. Otherwise existence would be forever limited to a battlefield of individual cells. Of course, it is usually said that this joining of forces is due to the struggle for existence and the desire to survive. But this interpretation places more value upom a biological anthropomorphism-the reading of purpose into the lower life-than upon the very evident fact of co-operation. It is inevitable that men should see the fact of struggle first, and be impressed by it. It would be hard to find a boy of the Central West who had not watched with thrilling interest the little King-bird drive off old Jim Crow; but very few have ever noted the fine team work among the flock of crows for their own safety and protection. An article in the current number of the American Magazine on the crow, is very suggestive at this point. I think there is no question that this principle of mutual aid does play a very important part in the development of most species, but I do not desire to press that point here.

I do wish, however, to make the further proposition, that when this over-emphasized fact of struggle was carried over into the personal and social realm, the door was opened for all sorts of errors and evils. One wonders how virulent must have been the insanity which led biological militarists like Bernhardi to claim

that the most domineering and combative were the most fit socially. 118
No fact is clearer than the precise opposite of that, namely, that the most combative are the least fit to survive. Militarism carries the seed of its own inevitable destruction.

I am aware that it is dangerous to make sweeping statements on such a point as the cause of the World war, but I think it is in the range of demonstrable fact that the philosophy which made that war not only possible but inevitable, rooted itself in this biological conseption of struggle and survival. But I cannot go further in that field here. I believe, too, that the whole economic theory on which our present social and industrial system is based, also strikes it roots in that same philosophy of struggle and survival. These are but indications of the wide-spread permeation of that conception through our social body. The very basis on which that idea was transferred from its legitimate and limited field into this higher realm is an unwarranted assumption that never has been proved, and from the nature of the case never can. Darwin saw this danger, and registered his protest against applying this theory of natural selection to society. In a letter to Wallace he wrote, "the struggle between the races of men depend entirely on intellectual and moral qualities". Huxley in his Romanes lectures said, "Let us understand, once and for all, that the ethical progress of society depends not on imitating the cosmic process(struggle) but in combating it."

Turning now from this phase of the argument which, at best has only a negative value, let us consider what it is in the human sphere that has made a social order, instead of an anarchistic regime, possible. And the very terms we use, "social order", "society", "civilization", suggest the factor, for the essential characteristic in all these ideas is a force that unites the separate elements and makes them cohere. It is not so essential that we be able to name or classify this social nexus as it is that we understand it sufficiently to build in harmony with it. In terms of Spencerian philosophy it would be called integration as opposed to differentiation; in terms of biology it would be mutual aid as opposed to struggle; in terms of economics it would be co-operation as opposed to competition; in terms of sociology it would be the socius as opposed to the ego; in terms of psychology it would be the rational as opposed to the instinctive; in terms of religion it would be the spiritual as opposed to the material, or the personal rather than the impersonal. It will be sufficiently clear for our purposes here to term this binding force in society the ethical. This will include in a general way all the shades of meaning mentioned above.

Now, it is not at all the claim of this paper that a progressive society can be built upon this one factor alone. Man is an animal, and there is a physical fitness to be reached. Man is a rational creature, and there is a mental fitness to be sought. But man is supremely and uniquely an ethical being

with creative choices and volitional destinies and giant control 119
in his grasp,and if he fails to reach ethical fitness,which means development commensurate with his powers and capacities,no matter how perfect an animal he may be nor how clever intellectually, his civilization is doomed,and social chaos must result.

The reason that an historical survey of the idea of progress as we have briefly sketched it here,leaves no compelling conviction that there has really been progress is because of the very slight improvement that seems to have been made in the soul stuff out of which human life is made. Have we,as Disraeli said, mistaken comfort for civilization,and thought we were progressing because we were adding to our list of luxuries? The unspeakable barbarisms of the world war have stabbed us wide awake. We saw that some men under certain conditions when out beyond the frontiers of our civilization,revealed natures so foul and horrible that we owe the primitive savage an apology in comparing them with him. So,it has been argued that human nature has actually retrograded under our alleged civilization. While neither pessimism nor skepticism at this point seem necessary,it ought to be sun-clear where the emphsis must be placed if humanity is to go forward.

Any possible social progress for the future must lie in the direction of greater co-operation. This is unquestionably the greatest problem before the world today. It has the foreffront in the international field,and will so continue until the hindrances have been removed and the way opened to world cooperation. If we build our international policy ~~that we~~ on the theory that we are in a struggle to the death between the white and yellow races to see which shall rule and which shall serve,then "Ichabod" is the only appropriate word to write over the portals of Western civilization.

This is also the greatest problem facing industry. The old Malthusian doctrine of the pressure of population on the means of subsistence has been scientifically disproved;the old wage fund theory of earlier economists has likewise been relegated to the scrap heap. But capital and labor still fortify themselves in hostile camps,and persist in regarding each other as irreconcileable enemies. The capitalist who would use labor as a pawn,treat it as a commodity to be bought and sold on the market in accordance with the sacred laws of supply and demand, and to be cast off when unprofitable is doing more to foster the day of his own overthrow than all the labor agitators in prison or out. On the other hand,the labor radical,who would destroy all capitalists and confiscate their capital is lighting the fire which will destroy himself,root and branch. The sooner industry learns that the way of survival and progress is not by struggle and warfare but cooperation,the sooner cal all society take up its forward march.

120

Democracy is facing this same problem, too. The greatest enemy to our Democracy-and we have the best on earth-is individualism; our unwillingness to go in the direction of greater specialization and greater co-operation. We exalt rights more than we do duties, freedom more than we do service. Someone has wisely remarked that the next revolution should be one, not for greater rights, but for greater emphasis on duties. If organic evolution has any valid word for society it is this, that the freedom of the individual must be increasingly subordinated to the freedom and welfare of the whole group. The cell lives for the body, not the body for the cell. Rational control must be exalted over blind instinct; the sense of solidarity over a pathological individualism; the service of the many over the rights of the one.

It may seem visionary to even contemplate a society actuated and dominated by the spirit of altruism instead of selfishness, but such an end is written in the very cell structure of our bodies. If this civilization loves its leeks and onions more than its Promised Land, it will be turned aside and ~~another~~ another raised up in its stead. The passing of this civilization would not mean the stopping of progress. Conklin has said that the union of many cells in one body, of many persons in one community, and of many communities in one nation, have each marked an advance in evolution. This would seem to point the way to a world brotherhood over all class and national hostility. The existence of that world brotherhood does not depend on us-that is, we cannot ultimately defeat it-but our existence depends on our efforts toward such an end.

H.G.Wells in a closing chapter of his "Outline of History" points the way by which the consummation may be made possible. "Education", says he, "must be again in intention and spirit, religious; and the impulse to devotion, to universal service, and to complete escape from self...will reappear again stripped and plain, the recognized fundamental structural impulse in human society. Out of the trouble and tragedy of this present time them may emerge a moral and intellectual revival, a religious revival, of a simplicity and scope to draw together men of alien races, and now discrete traditions, into one common and sustained way of living for the world's service".

Dr.Tittle recently published what might be called the Creed of the social obstructionist:

"I believe in the Dollar Almighty, maker of nearly everything desireable on earth.

I believe in 7 per cent-and as much more as I can safely get.

I believe in Success-measured by salary.

I believe in getting ahead. If this means getting ahead of the other fellow-well, I'm sorry for him; but it can't be helped.

I believe in religion, but not too much of it. I also believe that business is business.

I believe in doing good in the world; but not to the extent of doing anything I really do not want to do, and not to the extent of giving till it hurts.

I believe that my own sins which are not many, ought to be 121
forgiven by a just and merciful God. But if anybody sins against me he had better look out.

I believe that all this talk we hear nowadays about a coming brotherhood of mankind is sheer nonsense. When you try to tell me that a Negroe or a "Jap" is my brother you make me sick.

I believe first, last and always in having a good time. I sincerely hope that my good time will not rob anyone else of his good time; but if it does—well, once more I'm sorry, but it cannot be helped."

This is the creed of unadorned selfishness, never printed or recited, but all too frequently practiced. Sixty years ago Frederick W. Robertson made this remarkable prophecy; "That which is built upon selfishness cannot stand. European civilization is built upon selfishness. Therefore, we who have observed the ways of God in the past are waiting in quiet but awful expectation until He shall have confounded this system as He has confounded those which have gone before. And it may be effected by convulsions more terrible and bloody than the world has yet seen".

The undiscovered law of human progress lies hidden in the unexplored field of social ethics. When we are willing to "sell all that we have and buy that field" then the treasure will be ours.

No. 10

The Food of the World.

By Fred Bynon 122

From the very beginning of man's existence upon the earth the food problem has been one of the most pressing of all the problems with which he has had to deal and the widespread famine now raging in many parts of Europe and Asia brings the same question again forcibly to the attention of the world. Long ago the principle, that population tends to increase more rapidly than the means of subsistence, was enunciated by scientists and the idea has reappeared frequently since that time. It is the purpose of this paper to inquire briefly into the present condition and future possibilities of the food supplies for the world's teeming millions.

"Give us this day our daily bread," the christian prays and to most of the inhabitants of the western world bread is truly the staff of life. Bread is a name applied to a food which varies greatly in different parts of the world. Of all the many materials of which it is possible to make bread wheat flour has always been the choice. The beginning of the use of wheat was before the dawn of history and its popularity is still undiminished. Wheat bread properly made is one of the most complete and nourishing foods known to man, but when we

ray properly made we do not mean made of the starchy part of the grain after the bran and the heart has been removed. The Roman soldiers marched, fought, and conquered the world on a diet composed almost entirely of bread made from the whole wheat grain but it is said that chickens fed on this ordinary white bread alone will starve to death. The desire to please the eye by baking white fluffy loaves has worked great injury to this most excellent food.

Perhaps one third of the people in the world eat some wheat bread and in most parts of the well settled lands it would not be possible greatly to increase the production of wheat. There are however at least three regions in the world where great tracts of virgin land are still waiting for the wheat grower.

Perhaps the greatest of these is in Canada where vast stretches of level prairie soil of great fertility are being opened up now. Another great wheat region lies in Siberia and is very much like that in Canada needing only transportation facilities for its development. The third of the great wheat regions yet unused is in Argentina and it is the most open to early development since it lies much nearer the sea than the others.

Besides these new wheat regions which promise

"a possible doubling of the world's production" there is likely to be ~~de~~ considerable expansion of the present wheat regions by the development of new varieties better adapted to withstand drouth and other conditions which now limit the profitable production of wheat. In eastern Washington there is a wide area of rather dry lava plains upon which wheat can be allowed to stand for months of waiting for the combined reaper and thresher to cut it. It happened that the variety of wheat which yielded best in this place was indined to allow its grains to shatter out early. thus losing much of the crop while another variety which held the grain was so sensitive to frost that about one crop out of three was a total loss. Crossing the two varieties produced a kind of wheat which would stand the frost and also hold its grain thus a large area was added to the land which can produce wheat profitably.

Another thing which promises to bring about a considerable extension of the wheat belt into dry areas is the tractor. There are places which will produce one good crop out of three or four years and by tending large areas as a man can with tractor power the average yield may be profitable considering the fact that the tractor does not consume any forage during dry seasons.

Next to wheat the most important bread grain is rye which has about the same habitat as wheat but will grow on poorer and sandier soil and because of this it has been the chief dependence of the people inhabiting the poor soil lands of northern Europe who eat rye bread not from choice but from necessity. It is not quite so nutritious as wheat bread but is a very fair substitute. The growth of rye is not likely to be extended greatly beyond its present limits.

Barley has long been used as a bread grain in some places. It is nutritious but lacking in gluten so that it will not make light bread. Barley produces more grain per acre than wheat, rye and will grow in a dryer or a colder climate than either. This quality would make it possible to grow barley over a very much wider area than it now occupies if there should ever be need of it to feed the human race, but at present and I think for a long time to come its greatest use will be for stock feed.

In the Southern States, Mexico and in parts of South America Indian corn is the chief bread grain and very excellent bread it makes. It is very nourishing as was proved by the vigor of the Confederate armies in the Civil war and when properly prepared is very palatable. The best corn belt of the world is already pretty well

occupied and no great increase in its production is likely, since corn is very exacting in its climatic and soil requirements, but the amount now produced if used for bread instead of being fed to animals would alone supply all the bread eaters in the world.

A little ~~bread~~ bread is made of oats in Scotland and other countries of northern europe and during the war potatoes were used largely as a part of the material for bread in many places. This combination of materials for making bread will make it possible to stretch our wheat supply considerably without sacrificing much either of food value or of taste.

Of the millions of people for whom bread is not the staff of life rice probably furnishes the most important cereal food. Rice is to the hot moist regions what wheat is to the cool dry parts of the world. It grows in swamps and the grain is so dry and hard that it keeps perfectly in the hot wet climate of tropical lands where wheat and corn soon spoil. It is eaten by the Chinaman with only the outer husk removed rice is very nourishing almost as good as wheat, but as it appears on the American table after all the brown outer layers of the grain have been polished off it is lacking in protein which has been mostly cast aside as cattle feed by our refined method of preparation. It is possible however the difficult to get the unpolished rice here and it is greatly superior to the other both in flavor and nourishment.

126

Rice is the great staple of the low, hot parts of India, China, and Japan, where it is raised mostly by hand labor. ~~of that~~ It is necessary to level the fields so that the water will stand on them at an even depth and to arrange means for flooding and draining these enclosures at the proper seasons. In the Philippines the original inhabitants had constructed irrigated rice fields far up the mountain sides, their work being a monument of primitive engineering. In the south-eastern part of the United States some rice has been grown by methods similar to those used in Asia for a long time, but no great quantity was ever produced there because of the large amount of labor required.

There is not much room for the extension of rice culture in the old world but there are great stretches of hot swamp land in South and Central America which could produce great quantities of the grain if labor were available. The labor will have to be furnished by the colored races, however, because it has been shown pretty conclusively that the white race can never work in this climate.

Within recent years a rice region has been opened up which promises more for the future than any other part of the world which has not been already exploited. Along the Gulf coast in Louisiana

and Texas and extending up into Arkansas lies a broad, level plain with a layer of clay impervious to water a few feet below the surface and a plentiful supply of water deeper down. On this plain gently sloping dikes are thrown up inclosing the leveled fields. Plows, ~~and~~ harrows, and drills can be driven right over them and the ground is prepared and seed sown just as wheat is sown. Then at the proper season the water is turned on. When the grain is nearly ripe it is turned off again, the ground dries and the rice is cut with binders and threshed by machines like wheat. This substitution of machine for hand labor in growing rice where white men can live and work is fast ~~revolutionizing~~ changing the United States from a rice importing to a rice exporting country and since the yield of rice per acre is much greater than of wheat about 37 bushels / ~~a~~ to the acre and there seems to be a very large area ~~as suited to~~ available for this purpose the world certainly is capable of furnishing rice for a greatly increased population.

It has been a common idea that all the hundreds of millions of Chinese lived mostly on rice, but this is a mistake due to the fact that Europeans for a long time came in contact only with the inhabitants of the coastal regions where rice flourishes. 70 millions of Chinese rice is a luxury ~~and not easily to be obtained in~~ and not an important food staple. For many millions in China and both India millet is the chief cereal food. In China and

and in many parts of Africa varieties of sorghum furnish grain for human food and these plants finding a useful place in our dry western states but have not as yet been used for human ~~food~~ consumption

The cereals furnish both the great food elements, proteids and carbohydrates, but we come now to the third groups of foods which furnish ~~food~~ principally the latter. First is the starches. Here the world's supply is very abundant and can be increased almost at will. In the northern regions the white potatoe is the starch food ~~for~~ of greatest importance. It is very palatable and so nourishing that it has been proved that a man can live and do hard work for a long time on a diet of potatoes and vegetable fat alone. The yield of potatoes is so high, five or six hundred bushels per acre, and the plant thrives over such a wide area that there is hardly any conceivable limit to the amount that can be produced with sufficient labor. The greatest danger facing the potatoe grower in the United States is a good crop by a large number of growers, a glutted market, and a price so low that the potatoes are not worth marketing. The potatoe is perishable but this difficulty is being met by drying potatoes and making potatoe flour.

In southern regions the sweet potatoe and yam furnish starch foods in abundance to replace the white potatoe which grows only in the cooler regions. The sweet potatoe is the second in

importance among American vegetable crops and is grown to some extent in the northern states but its proper home is in the south where it will produce three or four hundred bushels per acre on ordinary soil. It is rich in food value. However it is more perishable even than the white potatoe but can be dried in slices which when soaked in water come back and are almost as good as when fresh and it can be made into flour which when mixed with wheat flour makes excellent bread. Like the white potatoe the sweet potatoe crop can be increased almost at will. In the tropical regions the yam is a staple food product, its roots sometimes weighing fifty pounds each but it has not yet entered into the world's commerce to any extent,

Another starch producer of the warm regions is the cassava whose long roots when boiled to drive out the deadly poison they contain and grated are made into a kind of bread for local consumption and into tapioca for shipment abroad. The United States imported sixty million pounds in 1911 at a cost of less than three cents a pound. It seems likely that the plant can be grown along our gulf coast and it offers another opportunity to greatly increase the world's supply of starchy foods.

Another starch producing root crop is the taoheen, a variety of the common ornamental plant called the elephant's ear. It produces roots & tubers somewhat like the potatoe, a single hill sometimes yielding twenty-three pounds. It thrives in wet lands and offers an opportunity to utilize vast areas of southern swamps if there is ever need of the addition to our food supply. In the form of a sticky dough called poi it now furnishes much of the chief food of the native Hawaiians.

But the starch producing plant of the tropics which has entered most prominently into the world's trade is the banana. It is the greatest food plant in the world if we consider its abundant product, about equal to the potatoe and much greater than any grain, and the ease of its cultivation which consists merely in sticking down a shoot of the plant and then cutting away the rival vegetation, the plant is perennial and will produce for twenty years without replanting. The banana is at home in a belt which encircles the earth on each side of the equator and in all these lands it furnishes the chief food supply of the natives. The fact that it can be pulled green and will still ripen properly allows it to be transported comparatively long distances and it

already enters very largely into the food of the people of America
and some parts of Europe. Because of its perishable nature
only those parts of the banana belt which are ~~contact~~
nearest the markets in the temperate zone produce
bananas for export ~~consumption~~. ~~Bananas~~. When methods of 132
drying or otherwise preserving the banana shall
have been perfected the supply of this valuable food
can be greatly increased. The banana is unique
among starch foods in being good to eat raw. A
similar ~~plant~~ the fruit, the plantain, which grows
in the same territories but requires cooking has
not yet entered into the world's commerce ~~as yet~~.

Still another ~~food~~ source of starch is the
~~Sago palm~~ palm. In Java and adjacent islands
this palm tree is cut down just before it is ready
to blossom, the trunk is chopped into bits and the
starch which the tree has accumulated for its fruit
is soaked out and made into flour for cakes to be
used locally or the little grains which we buy under
the name of sago and use for puddings.

From this survey of the starch resources of
the world it seems clear that we shall not lack
for this important food element ~~even if~~ even though our
population increases many fold.

Closely related to starch in food value and often
found associated with it in nature is sugar. Most
fruits and many vegetables contain it but until
recent times men did not know how to extract it, and
honey was the only concentrated form of sugar
with which men satisfied their appetites for sweets

until quite late in the Christian era. Since its introduction into our diet however our appetite has grown as rapidly as the supply. In 1700 about fifty thousand tons of sugar was consumed in all Europe in a year. Now that amount would last the people of the United States about four days. In 1821 the people of the United States consumed eight pounds of sugar per capita and now we consume over ninety pounds. Sugar has a double use. It is a valuable food in itself and is unique in that it is entirely digestible and leaves no waste. Then it acts as a condiment making other foods pleasant to the taste.

The earliest source of commercial sugar was the sugar cane and it is still furnishing about half of the world's supply. It thrives in frost free lands where several crops may be cut from a single planting. Cuba, Java, and Hawaii lead the world in cane sugar production, but there are great areas of good sugar land in these and in other tropic lands which have not been touched. The hot climate required makes cane sugar the product of colored labor.

About a century ago the beet first appeared as a source of sugar. It was developed largely by events under the direction of Napoleon who wished to have a sugar supply which could not be cut off by England's blockade. In 1836 the sugar content of the beet was stated so low that it required eighteen pounds of beets to make one pound of sugar

134

while now ~~mainly~~ as the result of scientific experiment carried on mainly in German less than seven pounds are required. The beet grows best in the cooler parts of the temperate zone thus having the advantage of a good labor supply and nearness to the principal markets, but it has the disadvantage of requiring a large amount of very tedious hand labor in its cultivation.

Before the war Germany Belgium and France produced great quantities of beet sugar the industry being stimulated by a government subsidy and during the war the sudden stoppage of this supply threw the world's sugar market into confusion.

Beet sugar growing in the United States began in 1898 and in 1915, ~~1916~~ more than 800 000 tons were produced while the production of cane sugar remained ~~not~~ nearly stationary at about 200 000 tons. Our sugar imports amount to nearly 4,000,000 tons.

The failure of cane sugar growing to increase ~~in spite~~ of a protective tariff is due to the unfavorable climate. The cane must be planted every year taking about one-fourth of the crop for this purpose while in Cuba replanting is only necessary every seven or eight years. The yield is only about fifteen tons of cane per acre against forty tons in Java with a sugar production of one hundred fifty pounds per ton against over two hundred pounds in Cuba and Java.

The future of the sugar industry depends largely on governmental action in imposing tariffs and giving subsidies. If the world's trade were entirely free it seems likely that cane sugar would in the main triumph over beet sugar and given proper labor supply the tropical lands are capable of producing many times the amount of sugar now used in the world.

There are other possible sources of sugar which may possibly be developed in the future. The Department of Agriculture has been trying to devise some means of obtaining refined sugar from the common sorgum. This plant already much used for molasses grows in a temperate climate where white men can work and still does not require the hand labor that beets do, so that it seems to promise much for the future when science discovers a method for utilizing it.

The grape is another possible source of sugar and already much sugar in the form of syrup is made chemically from corn starch. On the whole therefore there seems to be no reason to worry about the future supply of this valuable and pleasant food.

"Living upon the fat of the land," is an old expression which seems to indicate that fat was regarded somewhat as a luxury but the war has shown clearly that some fat is almost a necessity, at least in cool climates. Fat was the food element most lacking in Germany and it is said that the average adult lost fifteen pounds of weight before the war had lasted three years.

Fat in some form is very useful in seasoning other foods and the cook would find it very difficult to get along without it.

~~These~~ There are three chief kinds of edible fats and according to cost they may be arranged in this order: butter, animal body fats, vegtable fats. The supply of butter depends upon the dairy industry and requires much labor and must, therefor, always remain relatively expensive. The supply cannot be greatly increased without lessening the amount of whole milk consumed and this does not seem likely to happen. The increasing demand for butter and this impossibility of meeting the demand except at prohibitive expense has led to the introduction of many substitutes drawn from both the other classes of fats.

Of the animal body fats lard is the most used in most parts of the western world but the supply is limited and cannot be greatly increased in the future.

The fat of cattle and sheep is used to some extent in cooking and is coming to be an important butter substitute ~~is~~ when made into oleomargarine. Fine lard however the supply cannot well be increased and is likely to diminish in the not very distant future.

Vegtable fats, however, promise to supply all ~~that is lacking in~~ the world's needs for many generations to come. They are of many different kinds and are found in many different parts of the world.

The ~~oldest~~ vegtable fat is probably the olive which

has been used from very ancient times. The olive tree is well fitted to grow in those parts of the world which have a mild rainy winter and a dry summer, the so called Mediterranean climate, where it is almost impossible to produce butter. The oil is a very excellent food and will keep for months without becoming stong. Throughout northern Africa, Spain, Italy, Greece, and Asia Minor it is the main fat food of the inhabitants and much oil is exported from these lands.

There is a large area in the southwestern part of the United States and in Mexico where the olive tree will thrive and its culture already begun in California will probably be greatly increased in the future, unless a still cheaper sources of fat for this it back.

All that glitters is not gold nor is all oil labeled "olive oil" made from olives. In the past if not at present much cottonseed oil traveled from this South to France and Italy and then came back home as olive oil. There is little difference except that cottonseed oil becomes rancid after a time. Much more of this oil is used as a lard substitute and a great deal enters into the oleomargarine made in the United States or is sent to Scandanavia where it is said that nine-tenths of the people eat oleomargarine and export their butter. So rapidly has the use of cottonseed oil developed that while only half a century ago the seed was thrown away as a waste product in 1918 the United States produced

more than thirteen pounds per capita worth more than one hundred million dollars. So far oil has been merely a by-product but it seems reasonable to expect that before long varieties of cotton will be developed which will yield more seed rather than fiber thus greatly increasing the oil output.

Another source of fat which has sprung rather suddenly into notice is the peanut. In 1910 the acreage in the United States was 800,000 and rose to 1,000,000 in 1916 and more than 2,000,000 in 1917. An average yield is thirty-four bushels of nuts in the shell with about a ton of good hay thrown in. An acre of ground which will produce 154 pounds of protein and 24 pounds of fat in the form of wheat will produce 186 pounds of protein and 300 pounds of fat in the form of peanuts. In spite of this great home production the United States has been importing large quantities (27,000,000 pounds in 1917) of peanut oil from China and Japan. In Europe peanut oil is much used as a substitute for butter, lard, and olive oil, and the city of Marseilles alone in 1912 crushed enough peanuts to produce fifteen million gallons of edible oil.

The peanut will grow in the tropics and as far as 37 degrees north and with its great production of not only oil but of protein promises to supply food to countless millions in the future.

Other oils already in use are soy bean oil which has been imported (2,500,000 pounds in 1917) from China where it forms an important food. Some soy beans are now being grown in North Carolina and the [illegible] producing crop [illegible]

In Russia and Hungary considerable amounts of oil are produced from sunflower seed which is said to yield oil of very good flavor. Great quantities could be produced in the United States.

From tropical regions, mostly in Africa, come various kinds of palm nuts of which the United Kingdom ~~produced~~ imported 250,000 tons in 1917.

Many other sources of oil may be developed in the future. The castor bean yields the well known medicinal product but strange to say it is reported that it is an excellent cooking oil, the heat removing all of its violent physiological action.

A possible rival to cottonseed oil is corn oil which is now being produced and sold under the name mazola. It is obtained from the heart of the corn, and starch or glucose may be made from the other parts of the same ~~grain~~ kernel.

But probably the most important of all the sources of vegetable ~~fat~~ oil both in its present use and its future possibilities is the coconut. Coconut oil was used for many years as a soap fat but because of its strong taste was not greatly ~~used~~ lipid as a food fat outside of ~~the tropics~~ the lands where it grew. But some twenty years ago a chemist introduced an atom of hydrogen into the oil molecule and produced a hard, white fat with no disagreeable flavor. By 1916 a firm at Mannheim, Germany was producing 2,000,000 pounds per year of the cooking fat called "Palmona" which is practically pure fat while lard contains seven per cent or more of water. By adding a little egg and butter the

the fat is softened so as to be used as a substitute for butter. Other factories make margarine from coconut oil and the output of all the European producers was about 800 000 000 pounds. In the United States many plants which regularly extract cottonseed oil are now crushing copra, the dried coconut meat, also and nut butterines of many brands made usually from coconut and peanut oils are sold in nearly every grocery.

The coconut palm thrives in nearly all tropical lands near the sea and is especially at home on the islands of the southern Pacific. Its cultivation is very simple. The land is cleared and the young coconut sprouts set out about thirty feet apart. They require almost no cultivation and in about six or seven years begin to bear. From the time the tree is twelve years old till it is nearly a hundred it yields about fifty nuts annually and the only work necessary is to go around about once a month and pick up those that have fallen. The nuts are split open and the meat extracted and dried. The average yield of dried copra is about one-third of a ton per acre worth about $50 in London before the war and costing not more than fifty cents to harvest.

Many large coconut plantations have been established, a single Liverpool company having invested $5,000,000 in a West African estate.

141

steamers regularly make the rounds of the islands and gather up the copra.

The amount of land suitable for coconut growing is probably at least a hundred times as great as is now used, so there seems to be no reason to fear a shortage of this fat food for a long time to come.

Another vegetable fat very different in the manner of its use is obtained from the cacao tree and consumed in the form of chocolate or cocoa. The cacao tree grows only in deep, rich soil in the low plains of the torrid zone, and because of the peculiar nature of its fruit is confined to those regions which are normally free from high winds. The tree grows about thirty feet high and the fruit which is like a large cucumber or small melon is attached directly to the trunk and large branches so that a wind will whip it around and bruise it so that it falls off. Inside this pod are about fifty seeds which are the valuable part of the fruit. When the pods have been gathered they are split open and the seeds left in piles to ferment so as to remove the slimy pulp which surrounds them. The care with which this process is carried out has much to do with the excellence of the product. The beans are then ground and prepared for use as bars or in candy. To make cocoa most of the fat is removed and this fat known as cocoa butter is used in medicine and has the peculiar property of never becoming rancid no matter how long it is kept. Chocolate is nearly three times as nutritious as beef and is of

great value to travelers and explorers because of the great amount of energy in a small bulk of it will furnish.

For a long time the low coastal plain of Ecuador furnished most of the world's cacao but the high profits of the industry have led to its introduction into many other parts of the world. In the Amazon valley a few scattered settlements have recently produced more than Ecuador and Mexico claimes to produce the best cacao in the world. While the tree is native to America it has been introduced into Java and Ceylon which now produce large quantities. The most remarkable development of the industry has occurred in the two Portuguese islands, St. Thomas and Principe lying in the Gulf of Guinea off the west coast of Africa. Their area is only three hundred sixty square miles, not much more than an average Indiana county, and their population is less than fifty thousand, nearly all negroes; yet these tiny islands in 1905 produced more cacao than any other country. This illustrates the tremendous possibilities of food production found in the cacao tree for while at the present time all the cacao used in the world there are hundreds of thousands of square miles of suitable land in the world now almost unoccupied. The greatest difficulty is the unhealthy climate in which the tree must grow, but the yellow and black races can work in this climate and there would seem to be

When we turn to the meat problem, however, the situation is very different from what it is in regard to most of the vegetable foods. The production of meat in any country seems to vary inversely with the density of population and as a land becomes more thickly settled the number of animals per capita decreases. It is easy to understand this when we consider the fact that it takes many pounds of corn to make one pound of pork and one pound of corn contains more nourishment than a pound of pork. Therefore, ~~where a given~~ since a given area of land can produce only so much vegetable food it can support several times as many men if they eat the vegetables direct as it could if the vegetable food were given to animals and only the small fraction of the food value which they store up in their bodies used to support men. Thus tendency for dense populations to live upon vegetable food is seen worked out fully in the thickly settled parts of China and Japan where there is not enough food to support even work animals and nearly all agricultural labor is done by hand and the total product used for human

a great opportunity for some of the surplus population of China to find a useful place in this work. The prominence of the Portuguese islands in cacao production seems to be due to the certainty of their labor supply, for it is said that virtual slavery still exists there.

When we turn to the meat problem, however, the situation is very different from what it is in regard to most of the vegetable foods. The production of meat in any country seems to vary inversely with the density of population and as a land becomes more thickly settled the number of meat animals per capita decreases. It is easy to understand this when we consider the fact that it takes many pounds of corn to make one pound of pork and one pound of corn ~~contains~~ more nourishment than a pound of pork. Therefore, ~~when a given~~ since a given area of land can produce only so much vegetable food it can support several times as many men if they eat the vegetables direct as it could if the vegetable food were given to animals and ~~the~~ only the portion of the food value which they store up in their bodies used to support men. This tendency for dense populations to live upon vegetable food is seen worked out fully in the thickly settled parts of China and Japan where there is not enough food to support even work animals and nearly all agricultural labor is done by hand and the total product used for human food. However it must not be thought that animal husbandry has no place in the food production of the remote future when the increased population will have begun to feel the necessity of using all the world's food producing capacity to the best advantage. There is much land which can produce little but grass which man cannot

eat, and here the cows and sheep will perform a great service by turning it into meat which he can eat. Also the hog will have his place because of his ability to take refuse food material and turn it into valuable form. In the forests too the hog will in the future as he does now in many places turn the nuts and acorns which fall from the trees into lard and bacon. But our animal friends cannot continue to eat four-fifths of all the products of agriculture as they do now if the human population increases. Nor will this cutting down of our meat supply be an unmixed evil by any means, for it is reasonably clear to thinking people that there is no necessity for a very large ~~element~~ amount of meat in our diet. The main value of meat is its flavor and its stimulating qualities; all the food elements can be obtained elsewhere just as well. As meat becomes scarcer we shall learn to use it as many Europeans now do — mainly to flavor our vegetable food and not to furnish any large amount ~~of~~ of nourishment itself.

Unlike the meat product the poultry business seems to increase with population. It tends to be scattered widely among the people rather than to be concentrated in the hands of a few ~~people~~ and perhaps for this reason its importance is not always realized. Most people would think that the wheat or cotton production of the United States is more valuable than the eggs and poultry. But of all agricultural products

corn alone surpasses poultry products in value
and the chicken raisers out of their product could
by the output of all the blast furnaces in the
country and have considerable money left.
A dozen hens on a farm will usually prove
very profitable, while a flock of five hundred
may be kept at an actual loss because the
small number live upon insects, shattered
grain, and food scraps which would be wasted
so that all they yield is clear profit. Because
of the obvious gain from a small flock of
chickens many people have been tempted to
go into the business on a large scale but nearly
all such attempts have been failures because
of the care required and the large cost of food
~~to have it could to be all supplied~~ when the chickens
could no longer shift for themselves. Thus the
poultry business is one of the few which thrives better
the more ~~they are~~ scattered and ~~it is~~ more profitable on
a small than on a large scale. It follows also
from this that the output can be increased to almost
any desired limit in the future.

Dairying is another of the animal industries that
seems likely to increase in the future. There have long
been two rather distinct branches of the dairy business,
one centered around cities and supplying fresh milk
and the other, more scattered, producing butter and
cheese. ~~Dairying has always been confined to the cooler~~
~~parts of the temperate zone.~~ A third branch of the industry
has recently appeared supplying milk for canning
and drying. The producers must be somewhat ~~on~~

concentrated, for a considerable plant is necessary, but they need not be near a city.

146

Butter is usually produced in a different locality from where cheese is made for no apparent reason except from the habits of the people. Denmark leads the world in scientific butter production and sends its product to practically all the non-butter producing countries of the world ~~The~~ as ~~United States~~ the creamery & butter factory has almost driven out the churn of the farmer's wife, but we are far from the standard of production that Denmark has attained.

Holland, ~~Italy~~ and Switzerland have long been famous for their cheese, but recently Canada has surpassed Holland in the amount of cheese exported sending out in 1913 one hundred forty-eight million pounds while New ~~Zealand~~ Zealand with 68 million pounds was close behind Switzerland. Wisconsin and Michigan produce some cheese but its reputation is not good and our ~~foreign~~ exports were only two million pounds while we imported 55 million pounds. The United Kingdom in spite of considerable dairying in Ireland and England is the worlds greatest importer. Dairy products ~~by~~ buying in 1913 nearly half a billion pounds of butter and 249 million pounds of cheese.

Dairying requires much labor and its extension in the United States depends more upon this factor than any other. There is no question but that dairying will increase greatly at the expense of meat producing as our population increases, for milk is a necessity while meat is not and by using the rough lands for pasture and bringing in grain and hay from the more fertile sections our dairy production can be increased

many fold.

In the dryer countries of ~~Eu~~ southern Europe the goat is the chief milk producer, since it is able to live on a dryer and poorer diet than the cow. No large scale dairying is practiced, but some cheese is made from goats milk.

With the development of refrigeration and milk condensing it is possible that dairying will be extended into ~~re~~more southerly regions than has been possible in the past but the competition of the vegetable fats which are furnishing substitutes not only for butter but also for the cream part of milk is likely to retard the ~~food~~ spread of the dairy cow to a considerable extent.

Along with other ~~animal foo~~ foods of animal origin we should consider briefly the fish though the fish caught in all the world are not nearly so valuable as the eggs and poultry produced each year in the United States. The people of Japan depend almost entirely upon fish for their animal food and most of the peoples of Europe eat much more of them than the Americans do. The extension of refrigeration and canning is greatly widening the market for fish and the discovery that many species formerly considered unfit for food are as good as any is also increasing the available supply. An interesting development has been the use of the meat of the whale and the ~~wh~~ whales are not fish they may well be considered along with them. Whale meat is said to be fully as good as ~~beef~~ which it resembles greatly in flavor and it seems likely that whereas in previous years thousands of carcasses each containing tons of meat were left to the

sea birds, in the future — they will be preserved to add to our failing meat supply.

The sea covers three-fourths of the earth's surface and much of this vast area produces fish of some kind which require no care and do not have to be fed. The possibilities of food from this source are almost inconceivable and when we consider the rivers and lakes of this world all of which could be made to yield valuable food without consuming anything at all which man could use otherwise it does not seem that we shall ever need to fear ~~that we shall~~ being driven to strict vegetarianism.

Some of the most important fish ~~of the~~ used in the United States are the Cod, caught along the coast of New England and Canada and usually sold fresh or dried, the salmon, caught in the rivers of Alaska ~~and~~ Oregon and Washington and sent all over the country in cans, and the oyster which is already being intensively cultivated in Chesapeake bay, and is sent broadcast both fresh and canned.

149

Under the head of vegtables are grouped a great number of different plants commonly grown in gardens. Most of them are not high in nutrition, but they furnish the recently discovered but highly important vitamines largely absent in what is considered solid food. Onions, lettuce, radishes, celery, beets, turnips cabbage, beans and tomatoes are found in nearly every locality and most of them do not enter largely into commerce but the aggregate production is enormous. The tomato, which is not strictly a vegtable but rather a fruit is perhaps one of the most important. Half a century ago it was thought to be poisonous but now it enters into the diet of almost every family nearly every day. It is in season fresh through most of the summer and is canned for winter use by the thousand of tons thousands of factories. It produces very abundantly and as with other vegtable foods the possible supply is almost unlimited. The bean along with the pea is unlike most other garden vegtables in being very rich in protein thus furnishing a good meat substitute. Some varieties are good both green and dry and are one of the main foods of millions of people in lands where meat is scarce.

In the garden too are frequently found many varieties of the small fruits. Gooseberries, raspberries, blackberries, and strawberries supply their delicious and healthful fruits in such abundance that like potatoes they frequently meet a glutted market. A little land and much labor will produce immense quantities of these fruits, so that there is no danger of a necessary shortage.

Of the tree fruits the apple is undoubtedly the king. The apple tree flourishes over most of temperate America Europe and Asia, but there only a few belts in which it is a leading money crop while in most places it is grown for local use only. The most important apple district in the United States is along the southern shore of Lake Ontario. The second is along the east shore of Lake Michigan. In these places the air from the icy waters of the lakes in the Spring holds back the blooming time of the trees till danger of frost damage is past. Other important apple districts are located in New England, along the eastern slopes of the Appalachian mountains, in the Ozark region of Missouri, the irrigated districts in Colorado, and in Washington and Oregon. Of course there are a great many apples produced in other places but in a great part of the central plain the crop is not so certain, because frequently, as happened this year in much of Indiana, late frosts cut it short or ruin it entirely.

Canada has two or three apple districts like those in Michigan and New York and exports nearly as many apples as the United States. A great many apples are grown in Europe but not enough to supply their needs. In New Zealand and South Africa apples are largely grown and since they ripen in our winter they can put their fresh fruit upon the market in England at the time of greatest scarcity and highest prices.

There is no danger of apple shortage in the United States or the world. Even in the great apple belts no county has one-tenth of its land in orchards and if proper marketing methods were devised even the poorest man could have his apple a day and keep the doctor away.

What has been said about the susceptibility of the apple to frost applies much more to the peach; it leafs and blossom very early unless something holds it back and then falls victim to the frost that often follows a few days of summer weather in March. The tree itself is hardy to be killed if the temperature gets colder than about fifteen degrees below zero and is also the prey of many insect pests. All these things make the peach a most uncertain crop except in a few favored districts such as the peninsula east of Chesapeake bay, the districts around the lakes where the water has a protection, the ridges of the Alleghany region and the Ozarks which have what is known as post drainage, and in California which has the best most favorable climate of all. It is however remote from markets so that most of its crop must be either canned or dried. Because of its perishable nature not half of the peaches produced in a good season ever reach the consumer.

Both peach and apple trees are subject to many insect enemies and the orchardist must wage constant war upon them if he would have a full crop of good fruit. But in spite of all these handicaps many times the present crop of peaches could easily be produced if they could be marketed.

The pear except for one variety which is not very good has almost been exterminated by the pear blight which has not yet been successfully controlled.

Cherries and plums of many kinds are less injured by insects and great quantities could be produced if needed. One kind of plum, the prune, is grown extensively in California for drying. Prune trees will now and then produce

a crop in Indiana and the quantity of excellent fruit upon a tree is really remarkable.

Plums have long been grown in Mediterranean lands 152
and in Bulgaria they furnish one of the chief exports.

Of the tropic and subtropic fruits figs and dates have long been staples in the dry lands of the old world and have been introduced into America where there are great areas which seem well adapted to these nutritious fruits. Oranges lemons and grapefruit are confined to regions nearly frostfree but the amount of land available in California and Florida is many times ~~too~~ larger than is at present required while oranges are regularly fed to hogs in parts of South America and the lemon crop of Sicily has in recent years declined because of the lack of market in the United States. Some method of evaporating and preserving these perishable fruits is greatly needed, for the great problem here as elsewhere is not production but distribution.

There are many other tropical fruits which have not yet entered into the worlds commerce and are almost unknown outside of their habitat. ~~Truly~~ It is said that many of these, such as the avocado and mango, are ~~said~~ more delicious than any now known to us. As ~~soon~~ ~~as~~ canning ~~and~~ ~~thus it~~ and preserving is developed many of these fruits will become available for the worlds enjoyment just as the pineapple is now supplied in great quantities from Hawaii.

It appears, then, that of every desirable kind of food except meat the world can furnish all that its population is likely to need for many generations even tho all people live in peace and multiply as rapidly as possible. ~~The prospect~~

Nutmegs are the fruit of a tree that grows wild in the Dutch East Indies and is also grown now in some of the West Indies. Mace is the husk that grows around the nutmeg. The Dutch once maintained 154 Spices are not real foods in the sense of furnishing nourishment, but they are very important elements of most foods as they come to table. A food which pleases the taste is more likely to be digested than one equally nutritious but tasteless and spices have long been prized because of their ability to make otherwise tasteless 155 for palatable. It was the spice trade more than anything else that Columbus and other early explorers sought and spices still have an important place in the world's trade.

Most of the impotant spices except mustard and red pepper, which we all grow, are grown only in the tropics. ~~Black~~ Pepper, the most important of all spices, is produced principally in the East Indies, Singapore being the chief point of assembly for export. Black pepper is the unripe red, a climbing vine and white pepper is the same red ripen and peeled.

Ginger is the ~~root~~ underground stem of a reed like plant grown and exported largely in South America, Africa, and Cochin China.

Cinnamon is the bark from the small branches of a small tree native to Ceylon and India, but it has been introduced into many other places including Florida and Mexico.

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Spices are not real foods as the basis of furnishing nourishment, but they are very important elements of most foods as they come to table. A food which pleases the taste is more likely to be digested than one equally nutritious but tasteless and spices have long been prized because of their ability to make otherwise tasteless food agreeable. It was the spice trade more than anything else that Columbus and other early explorers sought and spices still have an important place in the world's trade.

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Nutmegs are the fruit of a tree that grows wild in the Dutch East Indies and is also grown now in some of the West Indies. Mace is the husk that grows around the nutmeg. The Dutch once maintained a monopoly on nutmegs by sailing around among the East India islands and cutting down all the nutmeg trees they could find.

Cloves are the dried flower buds of a tree grown principally on the island of Zanzibar.

Vanilla is the bean of a climbing vine native in Mexico but now grown largely in the wet shady forests of certain islands in the Indian Ocean. It is a very difficult plant to cultivate because each blossom must be fertilized by hand and the climate is most unhealthful. This makes vanilla very expensive and vanillin a substitute made from sugar is largely taking its place.

Mustard, the seed of a wild-like plant is largely grown in certain foggy regions of Russia, England and Holland, and in one valley in California. Much sunshine at ripening time makes the seed too strong for use.

With all these spices the supply depends almost entirely upon the demand and could be increased almost indefinitely if there should be a market.

meat shortage need not cause alarm because other more abundant kinds of food furnish all that is needed for nourishment and with better methods of cooking the lack of meat will not be noticed. It has been said that Europeans use meat to disguise poor cooking, while the Mexicans use pepper and the English mustard for the same purpose. The real value of meat is on its flavor and appetizing power and a little of it will go a long way as we see when we use it in soup.

It is interesting to speculate upon the problem of the ultimate capacity of the earth to feed people. The greatest amount of entirely unused land now lies in the tropics and this land is capable of much greater production than any temperate land. Java furnishes an example of the possibilities of these hot, wet regions. This island with the adjacent Madura contains 56000 square miles, a little more than Indiana, and has a population of 36,000,000, and they not only feed themselves but export great quantities of sugar, rice tea and coffee, and still not more than forty percent of the land is cultivated. If all the suitable lands in the tropics were populated as densely as Java they could contain eight times as many people as all the world now contains and they would be able to furnish large quantities of food for manufacturing countries elsewhere. By using all the resources of the temperate zones, using the crops on the rough ground which is now wasted and adopting scientific methods of food production everywhere an equally large number of people could be supported.

155

Thus without any new discoveries of science at least twenty times the present population of the earth could be fed and by the time there has been this much increase science may have discovered the secret of combining the food elements which exist in great abundance in the air so that we may obtain our food direct without the use of plant or animal.

The question then arises as to why with all this abundant capacity to produce food there should be famine in many lands and high prices everywhere. The difficulty lies chiefly in the distribution of food. Our marketing system has not had anything like the study and interest applied to it that our production has. Experiment stations, agricultural schools, farm papers, and government bulletins have done much to increase production, but very little has yet been done to improve the distribution of the product. The handling of ~~the~~ food after it leaves the producer is left to people whose main purpose is to make as much profit as possible and if it is more profitable to handle food wastefully than ~~to~~ savingly, that is the way it is handled. Now and then we hear rumors of the deliberate destruction of food by middlemen in order to increase prices. Potatoes are ~~bought and~~ allowed to rot in the ground and fruit [illegible]

on the trees in order to make higher prices for what is already in the hands of dealers and not long ago a Mayor of a certain large city took official action to stop the dumping of carloads of good watermelons into the river.

But this deliberate waste and destruction probably is a minor factor in the matter of high prices to the consumer. More important is the bad method of distributing food nearly everywhere to be found and the great amount of unnecessary moving and handling. A sack of potatoes may be produced on a farm near Terre Haute, brought in and sold to a dealer here, and then shipped to Indianapolis. Another wholesaler in Terre Haute then buys it and it returns to be sold to a grocer who may sell it to a miner living not five miles from the farmer who grew the potatoes. Selling the goods five times, carting it between store and station four times, and shipping it by rail ~~too~~ twice add greatly to the price the consumer must pay even tho no one takes more than a fair profit. This may seem to be an exaggerated example, but just such things have been known to occur, and in lesser degree this unnecessary handling goes on all the time. The food producer rarely gets more than thirty cents of the dollar the consumer pays and he is lucky if he gets that.

The faulty distribution of population also makes more difficult the problem of supplying food when it is needed. Men's dwelling places are unnecessarily distant from the land that sustains them. When ~~as~~

When sufficient study has been devoted to the distributing phase of the food problem great improvement will undoubtedly be made.

Another of the causes of the high cost of living is the force of habit and prejudice connected with food. People are very unwilling to change their food habits and are slow to adopt new foods no matter how abundant and nutritious they may be. During a famine in Ireland some shiploads of corn were sent from America but the starving Irish refused to eat what they had always seen used only as food for cattle. A similar situation was encountered during the Great War when we were urged to eat corn bread and save our wheat for the French and Belgians and the explanation was given that they were not prepared to cook corn bread, but the real reason was that these people because of prejudice would not eat corn except as a last resort.

There is on record in the ~~Capitol~~ capitol of Maryland an interesting letter sent by some of the early colonists to the ~~Governor~~ Governor asking him to send them some food since they were starving and had been reduced to the extremity of digging up apples from the bay and cooking them. How similar food is bought all over the land at 60 cts. per quart and considered a great ~~delicacy~~ luxury.

Habit is responsible for a great deal of the high food bills of the average American family. Many people think they must have ~~meat~~ meat

menu every week no matter how the price
of the various foods fluctuates. If they regularly
eggs for breakfast eggs they must have
even if they cost eight cents each and other foods
furnishing the same elements of nutrition and
equally digestible are cheap. Do insist on getting
rice starch from potatoes at $4.00 per bushel
when we might get it from rice or tapioca
at one fourth the cost. Certain cuts of meat are
necessarily sold high because others equally
nutritious and just as tasty if properly cooked can hardly be disposed
of at any price. One who would study
the food requirements of his family and buy the
necessary elements in the form which happens
to be cheapest at any particular time could
easily live well for half what is ordinarily
spent by a similar family. If we could find
enough to give us pleasure outside of eating we
could cut down our food bill by another fifty
per cent at least, for there is no question but that
most Americans at least eat not only a
great deal more than they need but so much
that it is an actual detriment. A great deal
of the work of the doctors and much of the patent
medicine is devoted to attempts to correct the
ills brought on by overeating of rich food.
A member of this club lived for nine months on
a diet costing less than $1.30 per week and had
many luxuries in the way of food and enjoyed the best
of health, while his room mate on the same diet

160

developed enough energy to play regularly on a strong college foot ball team. While I did not keep records I am sure that my first term in Normal I did not spend more than that much for food and I enjoyed excellent health and at the end of three months was able to walk for four days at the rate of over thirty miles a day carrying a considerable weight of baggage.

When we eat only as much food as we need and are hungry each meal simple food gives really more pleasure than the most elaborate banquets can yield to those who are habitually overfed.

With proper methods of production, distribution, and utilization of food it seems ~~to me~~ that with the bountiful return nature makes for man's efforts the food problem should be one of the least of our worries in the future ~~for~~ for many generations.

No. 11

AN EVENING WITH HENRY WOODFEN GRADY.

Nov. 14, 1921. J.M. TILLEY.

The City Builder

Published Monthly by ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Volume VI | MAY, 1921 | Number 3

Grady Celebration In Every Way A Magnificent Success

JOHN H. ATWOOD.

Gathered about his monument in the heart of the city he loved so well, a great concourse of people paid loving tribute to the memory of Henry W. Grady on May 24. Beautiful wreaths from all parts of the United States were massed with like offerings from the State of Georgia and his own home community in testimony to the affection in which he was held wherever men and women understand and appreciate the principles of brotherly love.

Massachusetts sent a wreath by the personal messenger of the Chief Executive, and the city of Boston, where perhaps his most wonderful address was made, had one of its own citizens to lay its floral piece beside that of the commonwealth. Texas, in which state Mr. Grady sounded the call of one people and one country, had its own representation, and the Chief Justice of Georgia personally placed a bower of flowers for the University of Virginia. The University of Georgia, in which Mr. Grady finished his college course, sent one of its most honored officers to emphasize emphatically the loving tenderness of his memory in the history of the institution.

Governor Dorsey, of Georgia, and Mayor Key, of Atlanta, with their own hands, brought wreaths for the civil divisions they represent, and the Southern Societies of Washington, New York and other of the larger cities of the country sent their own offerings of the same kind. So many flowers were brought in and sent in that the base of the monument was like a banked floral design, carrying all the beautiful colors of the season and all the loving sentiments of the Nation which he "literally loved into peace." Quiet, dignified, in perfect order, the crowds bared heads for the prayer, gave rapt attention to the masterful address, stood in reverent attitude at the benediction and turned their faces to the setting sun for the lowering of the flag and the singing of the Star Spangled Banner.

The celebration was a result of a plan suggested by Charles E. Robertson, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, and approved by the Directors, to give, under the leadership of the Chamber, fitting recognition to the 71st birthday of Mr. Grady, whose life and work has meant so much to the progress and happiness of the country. It was carried out on simple and dignified lines, befitting the character of the occasion, and was devoid of all elaborate or fussy details. The speaker and the President of the Chamber of Commerce, who presented him, were the only official occupants of the platform, and the whole people on one common level paid their tribute in flowers that were laid at the base of the monument.

The details of the event are set out in the attached order of the Marshal of the Day, Maj. A. L. Pendleton, Jr., commanding the R. O. T. C. forces of Georgia Tech, which were carried out in the order named. The minister offering the opening prayer was the pastor of Mr. Grady, and the child who unveiled the statue a great-granddaughter of the man whose memory was being honored. Mr. Atwood, the orator of the day, delivered an address which was a prose poem, and Dr. David Marx, one of the best beloved pastors of Atlanta, pronounced a benediction from the very heart of the South. In as much as the routine details are valuable as a matter of history, Major Pendleton's complete order is reproduced below.

This is to be the beginning of a plan on the part of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce to show honor to Atlanta's own sons and daughters. It is expected that it will not be only to those gone before, but to many now with us, it being recognized by the Chamber officers and directors that no asset of a city is greater than its people, and that to show them honor is to inspire others to measure up to the service they have rendered or are now giving to the city they love

comment in letters to the Chamber is reproduced on other pages of this issue.

GENERAL ORDERS OF THE DAY.

Headquarters Committee on Henry W. Grady Memorial Exercises.

Atlanta, Ga., 20 May, 1921.

Instructions)
No. 1)

1. The Henry W. Grady Memorial Exercises will be conducted in the vicinity of the Grady monument at Marietta and N. Forsyth streets Tuesday afternoon, May 24th. The exercises will start promptly at 4:30 o'clock.

2. The following zone will be reserved for the exercises: Cone street to Five Points and side streets one block north and south.

The stoppage of all traffic in this zone during the exercises will be assured by the Atlanta Police and Chief of Police Beavers.

3. The control and assigning of organizations and groups to their stations will be assured by the R. O. T. C. units of the Georgia School of Technology and the Atlanta Public Schools.

4. Following is the approved program for the exercises:

Singing America.
Invocation by Rev. W. H. Glenn.
Reunveiling Statue—Miss Betty Black.
Placing of Wreaths on monument.
Introduction of Speaker—President Lee Ashcraft.
Address by Hon. John H. Atwood.
Benediction—Dr. David Marx.
Retreat Ceremony—Lowering the Colors.

5. Organizations and groups will take stations as follows:

a. Confederate, Union and World War Veterans—City Hall steps.

b. Georgia Military Academy Cadet Corps and Band—West of monument, north side of Marietta street.

the direction of Mr. Jameson, form in a square surrounding the Grady monument. The details of this formation have been communicated verbally to Mr. Jameson.

Boy Scout Troop No. 15 will together with the Tech R. O. T. C. Color Guard and Band form an escort for the Wreath Bearers and Guests of Honor. The escort will form at the Chamber of Commerce at 3:45.

9. The Atlanta Public Schools R. O. T. C. The R. O. T. C. Units of the Atlanta Public Schools will take station on Marietta street, between the Grady monument and Cone street. Under the direction of Col. Little they will furnish such details as may be necessary to reserve the stations assigned to organizations and groups and to conduct these to their stations.

10. Escort to Wreath Bearers. The Escort for the Wreath Bearers and Guests of Honor will form as follows at 3:45 and at the Chamber of Commerce building:

a. Marshal and Staff.
b. Colors and Color Guard.
c. Tech R. O. T. C. Band.
d. Boy Scout Troop No. 15.
e. Guests of Honor.
f. Wreath Bearers.

11. The escort and Wreath Bearers and Guests of Honor will move to the Grady monument at 4:15.

12. Georgia Tech R. O. T. C. Regiment: Upon arriving at Five Points the Tech Regiment will be disposed of as follows:

1st Battalion: Form column of files and extend along right outside rail of car track from Five Points to Grady monument.

2nd Battalion: Form column of files and extend along left outside rail of car track from Five Points to Grady monument.

After both battalions have extended they will be faced toward each other. The aisle thus formed will

be maintained until after the Escort, Wreath Bearers and Guests of Honor have reached the monument and the band has returned to its station at Five Points.

3rd and 4th Battalions: These battalions will be employed for police duty under the special instruction of the Commander Georgia School of Technology.

13. Bands: The Tech Band after leaving the Wreath Bearers at the monument will take station at Five Points.

The G. M. A. Band will take station conveniently near the groups of young ladies who will sing America. This band will furnish the music for the singing.

The Tech High Band will take station opposite the City Hall steps on Marietta street.

Upon arriving at their stations bands will render selections. All bands will cease playing at 4:15.

14. Following the benediction the colors at Five Points will be lowered with appropriate ceremony. Retreat will be sounded, one gun fired and the Tech band will play the National Anthem.

15. After 3:30 P. M. May 24th, the undersigned will be with the escort for the Wreath Bearers.

By direction of the Committee:

A. L. PENDLETON, JR.,
Major C. A. C., Marshal of the Day.

Facts About Atlanta

The value of Atlanta's manufactures is upward of $180,000,000 each year, the industrial pay roll of the city is $35,000,000 annually.

The Southeastern Fair, one of the largest and best equipped agricultural and live stock exhibits in the country, was founded by the Chamber of Commerce and is held annually at its permanent home, Lakewood Park, in Atlanta. During the 1920 fair, 204,656 people entered its gates.

Atlanta is southeastern headquarters for the railroads, telegraph, telephone and express companies, railway mail service, insurance underwriters, U. S. Public Health Service, Federal Board for Vocational Education, Fourth Corps Area U. S. Army, and scores of other organizations.

When the Metropolitan Grand Opera Co. of New York makes its contracts with the world's famous singers each year it requires that each one of them must spend a week in Atlanta, the only city outside of New York which supports a season of Metropolitan Grand Opera every year.

Atlanta is the golfing center of the South—with three 18-hole courses, Druid Hills, Brookhaven and East Lake; a championship course; and four 9-hole courses—the municipal links at Piedmont Park and those at Ansley Park, West End and Ingleside. "Bobby" Jones, the youthful golf marvel of America, and Miss Alexa Stirling, National Woman Champion, whose homes are in Atlanta, are now in England to play shortly in the British National Tourney as representatives of the Atlanta Athletic Club, owners of the East Lake Links.

Atlanta has the largest ostrich farm east of the Rocky Mountains, with over one hundred birds—open throughout the year.

New Members of Chamber

We welcome the following new members to our ranks and wish for them a long and successful career in their role of Atlanta "City Builders."

W. W. Haden, Attorney at Law, 224 Atlanta Trust Co. Building.

J. W. Rawlings, Manager, B. F. Avery & Sons, Inc., 584 Whitehall.

R. H. Witherspoon, Salesman Electrical Supplies, 915 Candler Building.

Matthew Barrow Torbett, Accountant and Auditor, P. O. Box 731.

National Association of Stationary Engineers, Georgia No. 1; O. R. C. Hall, 8½ W. Alabama St., represented by H. L. Wills, 186 Oglethorpe Ave.

R. H. Vogel, General Agent, Southeastern Express Co., 82 North Pryor St.

Congoleum Co., Inc., 821 Forsyth Building, J. L. Gibson, Manager.

Conditions Abroad

By National Bank Commerce, New York.

In the manufacturing countries of Europe the productive machinery is in better condition than it has been since the end of the war. Physical plants have been rehabilitated, railway congestion relieved and the fuel shortage overcome. Unfortunately, under present conditions, the productive capacity of Europe, like that of the United States, cannot be profitably employed.

Every country in the world has large stocks of imported merchandise awaiting absorption and in some localities stocks are so large that it is impossible to provide proper storage facilities. The absorption of this accumulation has begun but is being retarded in the countries which are Europe's best customers because those countries are unable to dispose of their own products.

There is unquestionably a better sentiment in the United States respecting the ability of Europe eventually to come back. This growing faith, largely unexpressed, and perhaps unconsciously gaining ground, thus far has had little tangible expression other than in the better prices and broader markets for outstanding foreign government securities during recent weeks. It seems probable that new issues of selected foreign securities will be favorably received by a growing circle of discriminating investors.

The settlement of the reparations terms was absolutely essential to the resumption of sound business. It should stimulate trade and will unquestionably have a favorable influence on business throughout the world. The rebuilding of export business must come gradually. Until present large stocks are absorbed, and a healthy demand once more established, artificial stimulation must be detrimental to the best interests both of exporters and their customers.

Meeting of Secretaries

When the Dixie Flyer left Atlanta on Tuesday night, May 10th, it carried a special Pullman with a full load of Georgia Commercial Secretaries bound for Jacksonville to vie with the other southern cities in making their annual report to the great Congress of Chamber of Commerce workers.

Among the Georgia cities represented were: Waycross, Valdosta, Savannah, Macon, Griffin, Carrollton, Dublin, Augusta and Atlanta; and Atlanta won the palm with three representatives. Secretaries Chas. E. Robertson of the Chamber of Commerce, "Cousin" Fred Houser of the Convention Bureau, and R. M. Striplin, of the Fair Association.

Seventeen Georgia Secretaries—the largest state delegation—attended, and boasted the Dean of Southern Secretaries, W. B. Royster of Griffin, and the youngest, Miss Ruth Steed, of Carrollton. Others prominent in the profession were Roger Miller of Macon, Thos. C. Purse of Savannah, N. G. Bartlett of Dublin.

(Continued on page 19)

The Henry W. Grady celebration on May 24, 1921. The Grady Monument in the Center, just after it had b
President Lee Ashcraft, of the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, who introduced him. At the left is a picture of M
great granddaughter of Mr. Grady, Little Miss Betty Black, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Black, Jr., who pu

l been covered with flowers. On the platform is John H. Atwood, of Kansas City, speaker of the occasion, and Mr. Grady, made in New York, and said by the family to be one of the best in existence, and at the right the pulled the cord for the reunveiling of the Statue.

MEMBERS OF THE ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE AND TEAM CAPTAINS WHO CONDUCTED THE RECENT EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A JUNIOR CHAMBER OF COMMERCE. QUITE A NUMBER FAILED TO SHOW UP FOR THE PICTURE, WHICH ACCOUNTS FOR FACES BEING ABSENT.

Bottom Row (left to right)—Loie Lanford, J. H. McCombs, Neal LeGette, Jake C. Allen, Roland Shine, J. Royce Dobbs.

Second Row—Charles E. Robertson, Secretary Chamber of Commerce; J. Warren Leach, J. C. Robinson, Secretary; Charles N. Walker, Chairman of the Organization Committee; Clifford L. Chapman, Wilmer L. Moore, Jr.

Third Row—Van H. Hall, Grady Wilson, Kenneth S. Keyes, Palmer Blackburn, Vice-President; F. C. Johnson, Spann Miller, J. R. Bickerstaff, H. W. Bagley.

CLEAN-UP CAMPAIGN PRIZES AWARDED TO GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

J. R. Regnas, representing the Chamber of Commerce on the Clean-Up Campaign Committee of the Atlanta Federation of Women's Clubs, suggested the plan of offering prizes to the schools whose pupils helped most in the recent clean-up.

Largely through his individual efforts $150.00 was secured, and the principals report that the children responded with the greatest enthusiasm. Each child was asked to write a story of what he or she had done and the three best papers from each school were selected for the contest, the prizes to go to the schools of which the winners are pupils.

At the award of prizes, all the pupils of the winning schools were called together and the prizes presented by a representation of the Chamber of Commerce. Letters of appreciation were sent to every principal and to each child who entered the competition. The winners were the following:

White Grammar Schools—First prize $50.00, Tenth Street School, Archie Hunter, 7th grade, Mrs. E. D. Newport, Principal.

Second Prize, $30.00—Boulevard School, Clara Smith, 5th grade, Miss Leila Garcia, Principal.

Third Prize, $20.00—English Avenue School, Evelyn Lee, first grade, Miss Lula Kingsberry, Principal.

Colored Grammar Schools—First Prize, $25.00—Houston Street School, Mattie Reed, 6th grade, M. Agnes Jones, Principal.

Second Prize, $15.00—Ashby Street School, Julia Jackson, 5th grade, H. L. Green, Principal.

Third Prize, $10.00—Gray Street School, Sallie Brawner, 3rd grade, B. E. Smith, Principal.

"Henry Grady was one of Georgia's truly great men."—William J. Harris, Senator from Georgia.

"I regard Grady as one of the most distinguished men of the American Nation."—J. Thomas Heflin, Senator from Alabama.

P 1-5, 10, 12-13

The CITY BUILDER

Published Monthly by the
Atlanta Chamber of Commerce

The Henry Grady Monument in the heart of his home City of Atlanta

MAY, 1921

Vol. VI

10c PER COPY
$1.00 PER YEAR

No. 3

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The City Builder

Published Monthly by ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Volume VI | APRIL, 1921 | Number 2

Chamber Plans To Celebrate Henry Grady Anniversary

A plan suggested by Secretary Charles E. Robertson for the observance of the birthday of Henry W. Grady has been enthusiastically approved by the directors and arrangements are under way to carry it out on Tuesday, May 24, which will mark the 71st anniversary of his birth.

Elaborate and fussy details would furnish an inappropriate setting for such an occasion, and in the very simplicity and dignity of his idea, Mr. Robertson has caught the real spirit of the great leader who stands today as Atlanta's patron saint.

On May 24 the program will be carried out, centering at Henry Grady's monument on Marietta street. There will be but three features of the celebration: The placing of wreaths upon the monument by representatives of organizations, an address by a man of national prominence, and a reunveiling of the monument by a great-grandchild of Grady.

No man and no organization will be featured; there will be no platform on which to seat a favored few, for Henry Grady's great gifts were expended for all alike. So each one who comes will be an honor guest, and those who will may bring a wreath to honor the man who richly merits all we may bestow.

Already the Chamber has been advised that the city of Boston will send a wreath, and it is expected that every Southern governor and many mayors of Georgia cities will in the same manner join in paying tribute to one of the South's great champions.

A most important feature of the event will be, "Come Home to Atlanta." Every family will be urged to invite its loved ones who have moved away to return for this celebration. Special rates will doubtless be offered by the railroads, and many thousands from all over the country will "come home."

Special invitations have been sent by the Chamber to Vice-President Coolidge, President Emeritus Elliott of Harvard, Melville Stone, General Manager of the Associated Press, and many of the older editors who were contemporaries of Grady.

By means of sound amplifiers, the one address will be heard from Cone street to Five Points. It is believed that not less than 30,000 people will gather for the celebration.

President Ashcraft has appointed a committee to carry out the plan, consisting of Mell R. Wilkinson, chairman; Judge Ben Hill, Clark Howell, Col. W. L. Peel, Forrest Adair, John S. Cohen, J. K. Orr, James B. Nevin, James W. English, Frank M. Inman and Henry S. Johnson, Sr.

In accepting the chairmanship, Mr. Wilkinson said:

"There never was a time in the history of Georgia and Atlanta when Henry W. Grady was needed as he is needed now. The loss of the great man has never been felt in all our days as that loss is being felt just now. No citizen of the nation ever worked so willingly and consistently for his people as he did.

"His life of unselfish service was an inspiration to his fellow citizens in building the great Southeast, and even now we have not altogether lost the way of doing things as we were taught to do them when we followed his leadership.

"Then let us come together May 24 and pay loving tribute to the memory of Georgia's greatest citizen, who gave his life for his country while uniting the North and South in the bonds of fellowship and brotherly love. May 24 will be a home-coming day. On that day, wherever Georgians may be, their hearts and eyes and footsteps will turn toward home.

"Distinguished men are coming to join us in doing honor to the name of Grady and that spirit which he taught us will be revived and renewed in our hearts so that with united front we will again go forward and make of our city and our State and our country what Grady wanted to make it."

Press dispatches indicate an interest in the occasion that is nation-wide, and it is safe to predict that May 24 will prove a memorable day in Atlanta's history.

In suggesting the plan to the Chamber directors, Secretary Robertson said: "The basic idea is to make May 24 a real civic celebration, dignified through its simplicity, thoroughly in keeping with the life and work of Grady, and by means of this celebration, fully merited, to reawaken the dormant civic spirit of Atlanta."

As never before in her history, Atlanta needs to reconsecrate herself in the spirit of her great men and women, that her united citizenry may hold her true to the ideals so often enunciated by him who was rightly called the Apostle of the New South.

The directors of the Chamber believe that out of this celebration will come a great good to Atlanta.

The Junior Chamber Begins With Twelve Hundred Members

With upward of 1,200 on the rolls, the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Atlanta begins its service with the largest forces ever lined up in such a movement in the South. Thirty teams did magnificent work in signing up the young men and women of the city, and the organization has been a success from the step-off. Officers will be selected by the first board of directors, the latter to be chosen on April 30.

The committee appointed to conduct the membership campaign for the Junior Chamber consisted of the following persons: Charles N. Walker, chairman; Palmer Blackburn, vice-chairman; Mac Asbill, treasurer; Bayne Gibson, John L. Westmoreland, Roy LeCraw, Henry H. Robinson, D. R. Peteer, Dana Belser and J. C. Robinson, acting secretary.

Thirty membership teams were appointed, each team having a captain. The captains were as follows: Neill LeGette, E. U. Burke, Esmonde Brady, R. O. Estes, T. E. Falvey, J. C. Johnson, J. Warren Leach, Julian B. Youmans, Roland L. Shine, Kenneth S. Keyes, Van H. Hall, George E. Northern, Harry H. Hallman, Wilmer L. Moore, Jr., P. A. Trimball, Fitzhugh Knox, Jr., John S. Disosway, Grady Wilson, W. A. Parker, Jr., H. H. McCall, Jr., DeSales Harrison, Joseph H. McCombs, J. B. Lenhardt, J. Russell Forrester, W. H. Toole, Jr., Henry Sacre. J. R. Brickerstaff, T. R. Tunnell, J. Royce Dobbs, Louie E. Lanford.

The membership campaign was conducted for two weeks, closing Monday night, April 11, which was known as Charter Night. All persons joining the Junior Chamber up to this date and paying at least one-half year's dues became charter members and eligible to hold office in the Junior Chamber. During the campaign 1,200 members were secured, 800 being charter members. Mr. K. S. Keyes was presented a trophy by the executive committe for having secured 176 members.

While conducting the campaign for members, eight executive committee meetings were held, seven team captain meetings and four meetings of the entire membership. The amount of interest and enthusiasm shown by the individuals at all of these meetings proves beyond a doubt that the Junior Chamber will be a success and play an important part in the future activities of this community.

At the charter meeting on Monday night, April 11, over 600 young men and women were present and an interesting program was given, consisting of music, singing and speeches. The speakers of the evening were Clark Howell, Jr., city editor *Constitution*, and Robert Troutman, first vice-president of the Senior Chamber.

Questionnaires were sent to all members, asking that they check the subjects in which they are interested and to state what each as a citizen thinks the Junior Chamber should undertake for the good of Atlanta.

The primary nomination of directors was held on Wednesday, April 20. The twenty-four receiving the highest number of votes were nominated, and from these twelve will be selected for the board of directors, the six receiving the highest number of votes to be elected to serve for two years and the other six for one year.

Those selected to be nominees for the final election, which takes place April 29, are: Perry Adair, Mac Asbill, J. R. Bickerstaff, E. R. Black, Jr., Clark Howell, Jr., Palmer Blackburn, Frank Carpenter, Richard W. Courts, Jr., R. L. Foreman, Jr., Henry W. Grady, Jr., Van H. Hall, Jr., DeSales Harrison, Kenneth S. Keyes, Fitzhugh Knox, Jr., J. Warren Leach, Roy LeCraw, H. H. McCall, Jr., Wilmer L. Moore, Jr., Eugene Oberdorfer, Jr., W. A. Parker, Jr., H. H. Robinson, James C. Senter, John M. Slaton, Jr., and John L. Westmoreland.

TOURISTS' CAMP WILL SERVE THOSE WHO TRAVEL THROUGH ATLANTA.

Thousands of tourists traveling in every type of automobile passed through Atlanta en route to Florida last fall, and their visit here was necessarily cut short because Atlanta had no place nor equipment for a camp.

As these tourists return North they will find the most completely equipped camp on their journey right here in Lakewood Park.

The Civitan Club has, with the co-operation of the Southeastern Fair Association, rendered a fine service in providing one of the large concrete fair buildings for the free use of auto tourists, and the park itself will furnish all the entertainment desired.

Circulars have been sent broadcast and Atlanta will hereafter reap full benefit from the thousands of camping parties who will be induced to prolong their stay because of the fine accommodations for their comfort and convenience.

Brazil To Celebrate.

The Atlanta Chamber has been notified that Brazil will celebrate its 100th anniverasry of independence in 1922, and Atlanta is urged to be represented. It is a matter of interest that the only foreign country represented officially at the first Centennial of United States Independence was Brazil, which sent a battleship to pay homage to the Stars and Stripes, and Emperor Dom Pedro II, to take part in the ceremonies. It is proposed that the people of the United States present a fitting memorial to Brazil on the occasion of this celebration next year.

Handsome Publication.

"*Chicago, the Great Central Market,*" sent out by Marshall Field and Company, Chicago, is one of the most beautiful books ever received by the Chamber. President John G. Shedd has been widely congratulated on its beauty and the service it carries.

two solutions have been suggested: (1) to build immense reservoirs in the head water regions to store up surplus waterfall

HENRY GRADY CELEBRATION IS MADE AN ANNUAL EVENT.

The celebration of the birthday of Henry W. Grady, begun this year, will be made an annual event by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce, a resolution to this effect being adopted immediately after the ceremonies on the afternoon of May 24 at the Grady monument.

It is proposed by the Chamber to encourage in every way the paying of homage to great Atlantans, either alive, or gone before. The large and cordial response to the Grady memorial has shown that Atlanta people love their own, and that they are ready to show this affection in an earnest and enthusiastic way wherever they have the opportunity.

Resolution By the Directors.

Atlanta Chamber of Commerce On The Henry W. Grady Birthday Celebration, May 24, 1921.

Whereas, The celebration of the birthday of Henry W. Grady was conceived by the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce and has on this day been carried out under its leadership; and

Whereas, This great celebration has brought together every interest and every group of our people in a common purpose to render unto a Master Citizen, that tribute and honor which he so richly merited; and

Whereas, Statesmen and scholars, publicists and business leaders from far beyond our borders have joined their praise with ours upon this memorable occasion; and

Whereas; By this celebration, dignified and beautiful in its very simplicity, we hope for a reconsecration of our people to that unselfish spirit of service which was so remarkably exemplified in Henry W. Grady, to the end that we may take stock of our citizenship and try to follow the pathway of this illustrious leader;

Therefore, Be it Resolved, That on this day, made memorable by a great outpouring of our people in homage to a great Atlantan, a great Georgian, and a great American—and by the placing of scores of floral wreaths upon the Shrine of our city, the Chamber of Commerce rededicates itself, its aims and purposes, to the welfare and upbuilding of Atlanta, the South and the Nation, and pledges its every effort to unite our citizens in the accomplishment of those tasks foretold by the prophetic vision of Henry W. Grady.

Be it further resolved, That on each succeeding year the Atlanta Chamber of Commerce shall invite all our citizens to join in celebrating the birthday of Henry W. Grady in appropriate manner.

Leaders at Washington Pay Tribute to Grady

BY JAMES A. HOLLOMON,
Constitution Bureau,
Raleigh Hotel.

Washington, May 24.—(By Constitution Leased Wire.)—While people of the north and south in Atlanta today renewed afresh their reverence for the memory of Henry W. Grady with ceremonies befitting the spirit of a united America, of which he was such an inspiring evangel, other notable men of the nation, of both the north and south, also paused long enough in their executive and legislative labors in Washington to pay loving tribute to this illustrious Georgian who as editor, orator and patriot, at 40, died while one of the truly great men of his time.

All day long telegrams and letters from many of America's foremost statesmen have poured into the office of The Atlanta Constitution in Washington.

From Secretary Hughes.

Secretary of State Hughes sent by special messenger the following:

"Permit me to join in the tribute to the memory of Henry W. Grady, whose distinguished ability and notable service in reuniting our people can never be forgotten.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Postmaster General.

The following telegram came from Postmaster General Hays:

"Atlanta Constitution, Raleigh hotel, Washington, D. C.

"All Americans do well in cherishing the memory of Henry W. Grady, a great American. He plead always for a united America and strove constantly for a better understanding of the problems of all groups and sections. That we may better understand each other and go forward in unity of purpose is the aid of true Americanism.

"WILL H. HAYS."

Senator Lodge.

Senator Henry Cabo Lodge, of Massachusetts, leader of the republican majority, sent the following wire:

"Atlanta Constitution, Washington, D. C.

"I remember well the widespread sorrow which the premature death of Mr. Grady caused in the country. He was a brilliant man who, young as he was, had already won a national reputation and I am glad that the tribute of today is being paid to his memory.

"H. C. LODGE."

Senator Borah.

From Senator William E. Borah, of Idaho, leader of the insurgent group in the senate, and one of the most notable orators in America, came the following:

"Henry W. Grady was one of the greatest men of his era—a genius in intellect and a statesman of singular power and vision. I regard his famous speech at the New England dinner as one of the most remarkable displays of oratory in the whole history of our republic. But it was not only remarkable in its oratorial power but it was even more remarkable in its revealment of patriotism and statesmanship. his comprehension of the republic included the entire nation. His eyes were steadily on coming events and upon his forehead fell the 'dawn of a grander day.' I wish we had more of his type both south and north, east and west. Our country has great need of them.

"W. C. Borah."

trict, and a member of the ways and means committee:

"While en route to Boston to deliver his last memorable speech, Mr. Grady stopped off in Washington and spent the evening with my father in his rooms at the old Metropolitan hotel. It was my rare good fortune to be present, and I shall ever remember that meeting. They discussed the coming speech, and Mr. Grady was full of enthusiasm and expressed the fervent hope that his effort in Boston would be instrumental in bringing about a better feeling between the north and the south, and that it would contribute towards the advancement of the welfare of Georgia and the south that he loved so well.

"I believe in the immortality of the soul, and I am sure that Mr. Grady, viewing things from the other shore for the last few decades, has realized that his fondest hope was fulfilled, and that his speech in Boston did more to bring about a better understanding between the north and the south than any other earthly agency.

"All Georgians love, admire and revere the memory of Henry W. Grady. Atlanta and Georgia honor themselves when they do reverence to the memory of this deceased statesman, orator, and patriot.

"C. R. CRISP."

Congressman Wise.

From Representative Wise of the Sixth Georgia came the following:

"As a Georgian, I am honored by the fact that Georgia gave Henry W. Grady to the nation. His life and example are inspirations to every true American. His was a great work, the result of which no man can tell. With the same character and kind of love that the Master exhibited in giving His life for men, Henry W. Grady truly gave his life, that the north and the south might live together in peace, each with a full understanding of the real spirit of the other. As he loved the south, yea, the nation, so he wanted the sections to love each other. For this his life was given.

"J. W. WISE."

Congressman Wright.

And from Representative Wright, of the Fourth Georgia, the following:

"Henry W. Grady has already taken his place in history not only as a great Georgian and southerner, but as one of the greatest Americans.

"He visualized the future and lived far in advance of his time.

"While absolutely true to his section, and loyal to the history and traditions of his beloved southland, he was the pioneer in expressing the sentiment of a re-united country after the struggle of the sixties.

"His tribute to the cotton plant is a classic and placed the importance of the 'royal plant' upon a higher plane than it had ever occupied.

"His life was a benediction and his lofty ideals and sentiments an inspiration to mankind.

"W. C. WRIGHT.

Judge Lankford.

From Judge Lankford, of the Eleventh Georgia, the following:

"Henry W. Grady is not dead. He lived in one tenement of clay for a short span of years. This was only the beginning of the life he has since lived, is now living and shall ever live in the teeming millions of patriotic Americans who have lived and shall live after him.

"His patriotic eloquent appeals for the right shall ever live in the very souls of his people to help and to bless.

"He now pleads for justice with millions of tongues and his audience is all humanity. Such a man can never die.

"W. K. LANKFORD."

Senator Wadsworth.

The following wire came from Senator Wadsworth, of New York, chairman of the senate military committee:

"Washington, May 24.
"James A. Hollomon, City.
"I rejoice that a tribute is being paid to Henry Grady. He was a pioneer in the era of good feeling and did a great work for his country.
"J. W. Wadsworth, Jr."

Senator Watson.

The following came from Senator Thomas E. Watson, of Georgia:

"Some of the greatest editorials ever published were written by Henry Grady, some of the most brilliant reporting ever done was the work of Henry Grady, the most enthralling speech I ever heard was made by Henry Grady, I am sure that America never produced a truer patiot than Henry Grady.
Thomas E. Watson."

Senator Harris.

Senator Harris, of Georgia, sent the following message:

"Henry Grady was a great Georgian, great southerner and splendid American. His work in journalism and on the platform makes every one feel proud that he was a Georgian, and commemoration of his birthday is most appropriate.
"William J. Harris."

Senator Underwood.

Senator Oscar W. Unlerwood, of Alabama, democratic leader and former candidate for president, sent the following message:

"To The Constitution: Among the south's greatest men, Henry W. Grady stands in the forefront. He gave his life's work to the rebuilding of the south. Without the power of official position to aid him, he accomplished as much for the southern people as any man of his day and generation. His name will aways be a cherished memory to those he served.
"O. W. UNDERWOOD."

Senator Fletcher.

And the following from Senator Duncan U. Fletcher, of Florida:

"May 24, 1921.—Dear Mr. Hollomon: It is well to pause today, lay aside our usual tasks, elevate our vision and seriously contemplate the mighty work and the exalted life of a great man.

"Henry W. Grady is a name which brings to mind a handsome, wholesome, forceful figure; a brilliant intellect with rarely gifted power of expression; a character pure and indestructino; a heart full of human sympathy and love of country; ideals of citizenship and of government worthy to guide as highest standards for the ocming years. Equipped in this manner, inspired by the true spirit and prompted by a holy zeal, he illustrated the thought, the hope and the aspirations of the stricken south, and blazed the way for national understanding and a united country. To perpetuate his memory and preserve his place in our hearts is a sacred duty. To reflect upon his achievements for public good should prompt to higher aims and renewed hopes. To contemplate his example and study his counsel should lift us upward and press us forward toward that 'high plane where shines unobstructed the light of the justice of God.'
"DUNCAN U. FLETCHER."

Congressman Lee.

Following is a message from Representative Gordon Lee, of the seventh Georgia district, and the dean of the delegation:

"The life and work of Henry W. Grady has been a national inspiration. The new south and a united America, both stand as monuments to his patriotism and to the power and force and eloquence of his pen and voice.
"GORDON LEE."

Congressman Crisp.

The following is from Charles R. Crisp, of the Third Georgia dis-

Congressman Vinson.

Representative Carl Vinson, one of the younger men of the Georgia delegation, and a member of the naval affairs committee, sent the following tribute:

"By his masterful orations portraying the true life of the south, and by his wonderful editorials, Henry W. Grady rendered an invaluable service to the nation in healing the breach and clearing away misunderstanding occasioned by the civil war. He erected to himself a monument more enduring than any that could be built by hand in aiding in the reuniting of the sections. His name and fame will live forever—fresh, green and imperishable in the hearts of all Americans.
"CARL VINSON."

Congressman Bell.

From Congressman Thomas M. Bell, of the ninth Georgia district, comes the following:

"Henry W. Grady was, in my judgment, one of the greatest men of his day and time. As an orator he has never been surpassed; as a citizen his life and character were as an illuminating star in the firmament of huhan life and progress. Strong of intellect, gracious to humanity, brilliant in expression, lovable in disposition, sincere in devotion to his section and to his friends—he had no equal in the entire country. His New England speech did more to harmonize the differences and reunite the north and south than all the combined utterances of statesmen on this subject. His untimely death was the greatest blow the south ever sustained in the loss of one of her citizens and a century of years will be needed to overcome the loss to our section of Henry Woodfin Grady.
"THOMAS M. BELL."

Congressman Brand.

From Representative Charles H. Brand, of the eighth, came the following:

"I only wish to speak of Mr. Grady as a friend. I knew him well and loved him dearly. No public man during my day and generation had more friends and fewer enemies. He was always the idol of his native state and after his Boston speech was revered by a nation. Judge Lochrane, in an address to the alumni delivered at the University of Georgia many years ago, said of his friend if there was but one flower in the universe he would pluck it to place on the grave of Thomas R. R. Cobb. This beautiful thought was in the hearts of thousands of his fellow countrymen when they heard of Mr. Grady's death.
"CHARLES H. BRAND."

No. 11

The life of William McKinley was, from his birth to his death typically Ameridan. There is no environment, I should say, anywhere else in the world which could produce just such a character. He was born into that way of life which elsewhere is called the middle class, but which in this country is so nearly universal as to make of all other classes an almost negligible quantity. He was neither poor nor rich, neither proud nor humble; he knew no hunger he was not sure of satisfying, no luxury which could enervate body or mind.

His parents were sober, God-fearing people; intelligent and upright; without pretension and without humility; wholesome, honest, self-respecting; they looked down on nobody; they never felt it possible that they could be looked down upon. Their houses were homes of probity, piety, and patriotism. They learned in the admirable school readers of fifty years ago the lessons of heroic and splendid life which have come down from the past. They read in their weekly newspapers the story of the world's progress in which they were eager to take part, and of the sins and wrongs of civilization, with which they burned to do battle.

The moral value to a nation of renown such as Washington's and Lincoln's and McKinley's is beyond all computation. No loftier ideal can be held up to the emulation of ingenuous youth. Grateful as we may be for what they did, let us be still more grateful for what they were. While our daily being, our public policies, still feel the influence of their work, let us pray that in our spirits their lives may be voluble, calling us upward and onward-

John Hay.

I use this eulogy of John Hay on William McKinley to make emphatic the elements that enter in the education of the youth of the land as seen by a man of large experiences in life and to put to the test as here set forth, the elements of life as our youth meet them. As Hay sets them out, the Home, the subject matter in our readers, the newspapers and the lives of the characters our youth adopt as models are the essential educative forces that produce character of worth, model or at least desirable American citizens. I shall use some of the selections and some of the authors of said selections to illustrate the nature of these educative elements as they influence our youth. I shall use Henry Woodfin Grady as a concrete example to illustrate as many of these elements as possible. An examination of two of the readers used in our system of schools reveals three selections each that deal with these various educative forces in American life and that come from Woodfin Grady's pen. To refresh our memories of him, a brief biography may not be out of place. Woodfin Grady was a Georgian and hence in contact with two of the great problems of the latter half of the past century. He was born at Athens, Georgia, May 24, 1850 and died December 23, 1889. Athens was then the seat of learning of Georgia and produced and sent out the great ment that controlled the policies of the state and those that influenced the nation. Athens, in that day. was to Georgia what Brookville and New Harmony were to Indiana. He came from that middle class that Hay spoke of and hence the significance of his conceptions of life's forces to our youth. He received his education in the State University of his native town, Athens. His father was a successful nerchant of Athens and lost his life fighting for the "Lost Cause" at Petersburg. No mention is made by any of his biographers of any particular calling he had in mind while in school.

After finishing his work at the State University of Georgia at Athens, he took a post graduate course of one year in the Uni-

versity of Virgina. It was while here as a student that his life work was revealed to him. He wrote a letter which was published in the Arlanta Constitution by Col. I.W. Avery, its then editor. Col. Avery asked him for more such contributions,- it was this first letter with the coaching that resulted from it that H. W. Gradey was marked for Journalism.

The field in which he was to use his talents was revealed to him as incidentally as was his chosen occupation. The President of the Georgia State Railroad selected Grady as a member of the "press association of excursions" that had for its purpose the Boosting of Georgia's possibilities in a commercial way. Grady's reports of these excursions surpassed the reports of any member of the organization and gained for him local publicity and popularity. The reflex of these excursions and of these reports fired his genious for Journalism.

From owner and editor of the Courier, the Commercial, to State representative of the New York Herald and through the financial assistance of Cyrus W. Field to part owner and editor of the Atlanta Constitution marks the path of his rise in Journalism.

Grady was intensely religious; he received this instruction at his mother's knee and had intensified it and scattered it not only in his political and business life but fed it as an active worker in the Methodist church.

He was noted for personal cleanliness; it is said of him, "That he tasted neither tea nor coffee, nor wine nor tobacco. He never even learned to drink milk. Nothing but pure water ever passed his lips".

He was intensely patriotic and possessed a clarified vision of our institutions such as but few men attain to. His clarified visions of institutional life made him a forceful writer. He lived in Reconstruction Days and had to do with Reconstruction problems. To rehabilitate the South; to reorganize it with the principles of free labor as a foundation; to deal with the Negro Problem; to educate his own people as to their responsibility in the process and to gain from the North that large sympathy with the South and their regeneration, was a problem or problems with no parallel in history. Grady was not only a powerful writer but he was an orator as well. This double power granted him by the Divine enabled him to accomplish much in the twenty years of his active life. As an orator, his biographers place him with Clay, Calhoun, Hayne, and Webster. If tested by the Greek test of Eschines and Demosthenes, he certainly measures up. It was said of Eschines,-"When Eschines speaks you see Eschines but when Demosthenes speaks, you see his subject". I think the same may be said of H. W. Grady that was said of Demosthenes.

He was one of a type of high minded men that believed that the righteiousness of one's cause rather than the weaknesses of his opponents should be made the object of man's endeavor.

In the case of Greece, intrigue, corruption, and duplicity of her citizens was the occasion for oratorical endeavor, while to humiliate the guilty individual and to remove him as a political antagonist was the principal aim.

To reconcile individuals and to bring them into a larger sphere of usefulness was one of Grady's aims and to make the citizens of the Southland conscious of the crown of responsibility to God and to man for nature's redundant prodigality in the Southland was another. His own people seemed oblivious to this prodigality and he used a burial scene to aid in stirring his people to action and waken them to a knowledge of their undeveloped birth rights.

He strove above all else to make the South commercially free.

The means used were oftimes consummate in conclusive, convincing power.

In a speech delivered with this motive uppermost, he told of a burial in Pickens County, Georgia to show how much the neighborhood contributed to the commercial side of the occasion:

"The grave was dug through solid marble, but the headstone was from Vermont; that it was in a pine wilderness , but the pine coffin came from Cincinnati; that an iron mountain over-shadowed it, but the coffin nails and screws came from Pittsburg; that hard woods and metals abounded, but the corpse was hawled on a wagon from South Bend, Indiana; that a hickory grove was near by, but the pick and shovel handles came from New York; that the cotton shirt on the dead man came from Cincinnati; the coat and breeches from Chicago and the shoes from Boston; that the folded hands were incased in white gloves which came from New York, and around the poor neck that had worn all its living days the bondage of lost opportunity was twisted a cheap cravat from Philadelphia; that the country so rich in undeveloped resources furnished nothing for the funeral but the poor man's body and the grave in which it awaited the judgment trumpet. And that the poor fellow lowered to his rest on coffin bands from Lowell carried nothing into the next world as a reminder of his home in this, but the halted blood in his veins, the chilled marrow in his bones, and the echo of the dull clods that fell on his coffin lid."

H.W. Grady was an intense lover of nature and from nature he drew much of his inspiration. This love and appreciation is shown especially in "A Christmas Day in Georgia".

A winter day it was, shot to the core with sunshine. It was enchanting to walk abroad in its prodigal beauty, to breathe its elixir, to reach out the hands and plunge them open fingered through its pulsing waves of warmth and freshness. It was June and November welded and fused into a perfect glory that held the sunshine and snow beneath tender and splendid skies. To have winnowed such a day from the teeming winter was to have found an odorous peach on a bough whipped in the storms of winter. One caught the musk of the yellow grain, the flavor of ripening nuts, the fragrance of strawberried, the exquisite odor of violets, the aroma of all seasons in the wonderful day. The fires slept in the drowsy grates, while the people, marveling outdoors, watched the soft winds woo the roses and the lilies.

God's benediction came down with the day, slow dropping from the skies. God's smile was its light, and all through and through its supernal beauty and stillness, unspoken but appealing to every heart and sanctifying every soul, was His invocation and promise, "Peace on earth, good will to men".

In his "Restored Union" speech delivered in New York to the New England Society, he reveals his wonderful tact, his consummate self control, his clarified vision, and Lincoln-like charity.* When we recall the bitter sectional feeling of the New Englander for the survivors of the Confederacy as an aftermath of the bitter struggle over slavery and the attempt to destroy the Union, and when we recall how intense the sectional feeling of the South was over the loss of political power and prestige, intensified by the sting of defeat, we can begin to appreciate the delicacy of the situation. His prepared speech for the occasion was thrown to the winds and out of the resources of his own soul and out of his personal experiences and large knowledge of affairs came the twenty minute speech that made H.W. Grady a national character. No copy of this speech was made-only fragments are left to us.

" In my native town of Athens is a monument that crowns its central hill; a plain white shaft. Deep cut into its shining side

*This Address Gave him an international reputation.

is a name dear to me above the names of men-that of a brave simple man who died in a brave and simple faith. Not for all the glories of New England, from Plymouth Rock all the way, would I exchange the heritage left me in his soldier's death. To the foot of that shall I send my children's children to reverence him who ennobled their name with his heroic blood.

But sir, speaking from the shadow of that memory which I honor as I do nothing else on earth, I say that the cause in which he suffered and for which he gave his life was adjudged by higher and fuller wisdom than his or mine, and I am glad that the omnicient God held the balance of battles in His Almightyhand and that human slavery was swept forever from American soil, the American Union was saved from the wreck of war. This message,Mr. President , comes to you from consecrated ground. Every foot of the soil about the city in which I live is as sacred as a battle ground of the republic. Every hill that invests it is hallowed to you by the blood of your brothers who died for your victory, and doubly hallowed to us by the blood of those who died hopeless, but undaunted in defeat-sacred soil to all of us-rich with memories that make us purer and stronger and better-silent but stanch witnesses in its red desolation of the matchless valor of American hearts and the deathless glory of American arms-speaking an eloquent witness in its white peace and prosperity to the indissoluble union of American States and the imperishable brotherhood of the American people.

Now, what answer has New England to this message? Will she permit the prejudice of war to remain in the hearts of the conquerors, when it has died in the hearts of the conquered? Will she transmit this prejudice to the next generation, that in their hearts which never felt the generous ardor of the conflict it may perpetuate itself? Will she withhold, save in strained courtesy, the hand which straight from his soldier's heart, Grant offered to Lee at Appomattox? Will she make the vision of a restored and happy people, which gathered above the couch of your dying captain, filling his heart with grace, touching his lips with praise and glorifying his path to the grave-will she make this vision on which the last sigh of his expiring soul breathed a benediction, a cheat and delusion?

If she does, the South, never abject in asking for comradeship, must accept with dignity its refusal; but if she does not refuse to accept in frankness and sincerity this message of good will and friendship then will the prophecy of Webster, delivered in this very society forty years ago amid tremendous applause, become true, be verified in its fullest extent, when he said: 'Standing hand to hand and clasping hands, we should remain united as we have been for sixty years, citizens of the same common country, members of the same government united, united now and united forever'"

He had a reverence for persons of personality at all times. This was shown in an incident that occurred while in the University of Virginia. A party of students visited the home of Thomas Jefferson. The early arrivals engaged in the pleasure of dancing. Grady's friend proposed that they get partners and join in the festivity. Mr/ Grady said, "Do you know that this was the home of the greatest man this country ever produced? He was not only the author of the Declaration of Independence , but was Congressman, Governor, Foreign Minister, Secretary of State, Vice-President, and President of the United States, and it does seem to me a desecration to sing and dance in thoughtless revelry over the ashes of the Sage of Monticello"

His power of evaluation among institutions was of a high character: Power of the Home vs Power of the Nation-

"I went to Washington the other day, and I stood on Capitol Hill,

and my heart beat quick as I looked on the towering marble of my country's Capitol, and a mist gathered in my eyes as I thought of its tremendous significance, of the armies and the treasury, and the Judges and the President, and the Congress and the courts, and all that was gathered there; and I felt that the sun in all his course could not look down on a better sight than that majestic home of a Republic that has taught the world its best lessons of liberty. And I felt that if honor and wisdom and justice abided therein, the world would at last owe to this great house in which the ark of the covenant of my country is lodged its final uplifting and its regeneration. But a few days afterwards I went to visit a friend in the country, a modest man, with a quiet country home. It was just a simple unpretentious house, set about with great trees and encircled in a meadow and field rich with the promise of harvest; the fragrance of the pink and the holly-hock in the front yard was mingled with the aroma of the orchard and the garden, and the resonant clucking of poultry and the hum of bees. Inside were quiet, cleanliness, thrift, and comfor. Outside, there stood my friend, the master, a simple, independent , upright man, with no mortgage on his roof, no lien on his growing crops, master of his land and master of himself. There was his old father, an aged and trembling man, but happy in the heart and home of his son. And as he started to enter his home, the hand of the old man went down on the young man's shoulder, laying there the unspeakable blessing of an honored and honorable father, and ennobling it with the knighthood of the fifth commandment.

As we approached the door the mother came, a happy smile lighting up her face, while with the rich music of her heart she bade her husband and her son welcome to their home. Beyond was the house-wife busy with her domestic affairs, the loving helpmate of her husband. Down the lane came the children after the cows, singing sweetly, as like birds they sought the quiet of their nest.

So the night came down on that house, falling gently, as the wing from an unseen dove. And the old man, while a startled bird called from the forest and the trees thrilled with the cricket's cry and the starswere falling from the sky, took the Bible from the table and called them to their knees. The little baby hid in the folds of its mother's dress while he closed the record of that day by calling down God's blessing on that simple home.

While I gazed, the vision of the marble Capitol faded; forgotten were its treasuries and its majesty and I said, Surely here in the homes of the people lodge at last the strength and the responsibility of this government, the hope and the promise of the Republic.

Boston Merchant's Association Speech, December 12, 1889--

He secured the hearts and attention if not the sympathy of his hearer when he said; "Happy am I that this mission has brought my feet at last to press New England's historic soil, and my eyes to the knwledge of her beauty and her thrift. Here within touch of Plymouth Rock and Bunker Hill, where Webster thundered and Longfellow sung, Emerson thought, and Channing preached, here in the cradle of American letters and almost of American liberty, I hasten to make obeisance that every American owes New England when first he stands uncovered in her mighty presence.

Two years ago, sir, I spoke some words in New York that caught the attention of the North. As I stand here to reiterate and emphasize, as I have done everywhere, every word I then uttered, to declare that the sentiments I then avowed were universally approved in the

South-I realize that the confidence begotten by that speech is largely responsible for my presence here tonight, I should dishonor myself if I betrayed that confidence by uttering one insincere word or by withholding one essential element of the truth. Apropos of this last, let me confess, Mr. President-before the praise of New England has died on my lips-that I believe the best product of her present life is the procession of seventeen thousand Vermont Democrats that for twenty-two years, undiminished by death, unrecruited by birth or conversion have marched over their rugged hills, cast their Democratic ballots, and gone back home to pray for their unregenerate neighbors and awake to read the record of twenty-six thousand Republican majority. May the God of the helpless and heroic help them, and may their sturdy tribe increase.

To the question of why so few Northern people sought homes or residences in the South following the Reconstruction Period he said: "There can be but one answer. It is the very problem we are now to consider. The key that opens that problem will unlock to the world the fairest half of the republic, and free the halted feet of thousands whose eyes are already kindling with its beauty. Better than this, it will open the hearts of brothers for thirty years estranged, and clasp in lasting comradeship a million hands now held in doubt. Nothing, sir, but this problem and the suspicions it breeds, hinders a clear understanding and a perfect union. Nothing else stands between us and such love as bound Georgia and Massachusetts at Valley Forge and Yorktown, chastened by the sacrifice of Manassas and Gettysburg, and illumined with the coming better work and a nobler destiny than was ever wrought by the sword or sought at the cannon's mouth."

He now states the problem with reference to its bearing and responsibility to the South and the North's relation and responsibility to its solution in the following words: " Never, sir, has such a task been given to mortal stewardship. Never before in this republic has the white race divided on the rights of an alien race. The red man was cut down as a weed, because he hindered the way of the American citizen. The yellow man was shut out of this republic because he is an alien and an inferior. The red man was owner of lans-the yellow man highly civilized and assimilable-but they hindered both sections and are gone. But the black man, clothed with every privilege of government, affecting but one section, is pinned to the soil, and my people commanded to make good at any hazard and at any cost, his full and equal heirship of American privilege and prosperity. It matters not that every other race has been routed or excluded, without rhyme or reason. It matters not that wherever the whites and blacks have touched in any era or any clime, thare has been irreconcilable violence. It matters not that two races, however similar, have ever lived anywhere, at any time, on the same soil, with equal rights, in peace. In spite of these things, we are commanded to make good this change of American policy, which has not perhaps changed American prejudice, to make certain here what has been impossible between whites and blacks, and to reverse, under the very worst conditions, the universal verdict of racial history. And we are driven, sir, to this superhuman task with an impatience that brooks no delay, a rigor that accepts no excuse, and a suspicion that discourages frankness and sincerity. We do not shrink from this trial. It is so interwoven with our industrial fabric, that we can not disentangle it if we would, so bound up in our honorable obligation to the world, that we would not if we could. Can we solve it? The God who gave it into our hands alone can know. But this the weakest and wisest of us do know: we cannot solve it with less than your tolerant and patient sympathy, with less than the knowledge that

the blood that runs in your veins is one blood and that, when we have done our best, whether the issue be lost or won, we shall feel your strong arm about us and hear the beating of your approving hearts".

In his effort to show the absurdity of oppression in the South by percent vote to total voting population, he said: "We are charged with the smallness of our vote. This has long been charged to be evidence, and has now been solemnly and officially declared to be proof of political turpitude and baseness on our part. Let us see: Virginia, a state now under fierce assault for this alleged crime, cast in 1888 seventy-five percent of her vote. Massachusetts, the state in which I speak, sixty percent of her vote. If Virginia is condemned because thirty-one percent of her vote was silent, how shall this state escape in which fifty-one percent was dumb? Let us enlarge the comparison. The sixteen Southern States in 1888 cast sixty-seven percent of the total vote, the six New England States but sixty-three percent of their's By what fair rule shall the stigma be put upon one section, while the other escapes?"

On the Race Problem.

His Boston address was his last public effort, eleven days later he was called to his last reward. In reviewing his life work one is struck with his clear conceptions of the principles of our American Democracy. His clarified vision of the purposes of our institutional life is good for the mind of our youth to feed upon. His gratitude and respect for men who had left their impress for good on our Democratic institutions is worthy of our imitation. His bent of mind for boosting, from the Georgia Watermelon down and up to include peach and strawberris, nothing that could be made to contribute to man's happiness that grew in sunshine or ripened in shade was too mean to be a subject for his pen. The bent for boosting became a habit with Grady and the results are felt even to this day. Righteousness exalteth a nation but but a nation that is realizing on its resources and exerting itself to live up to its responsibilities is giving its individuals the opportunity to apply rightrousness in the affairs of life, furnishes the opportunity for the larger soul growth for its individual citizens. It was the passivity of the Southern prople, that Grady used his talents to arouse, it is still a problem. Booker Washington has dealt it a trmendous blow for his race,-it is the theme of Ex-Governor Kitchen of South Carolina and of J.Y.Joyner of North Caroline at home and abroad. In our life, local state, antional, passivity is its death knell. To call out the reserve energy of a people, both physical and spiritual, spells grwoth,-it was Grady's mission, it is the mission of a great man. It is well then that our children acquaint themselves with the lives of such men for they constitute the nation's greatest asset. The commercial development of the South was marvelous during the period of Grady's influence. Yet the South was set back a half century by his death; a new prophet and of a new type is now necessary to tomplete her crown and make her realize on Grady's vision.

The annual or semi-annual or periodic overflow of the Father of Waters with its attendant loss of millions must be controlled; Captain Eads attempted the solution and was partially successful; but the loss continues. The levee idea of solution must be abandoned finally; the improvement of drainage in the upper regions of the system has intensified and augmented the problem in the lower region. To meet this new situation will require the best engineering skill we possess. A Grady is needed to give such a movement initiative and to bring to it resources both mechanical and financial to carry it to consummation. To stop this enormous waste and thus increase our volume of trade as wellas to enrich our people and relieve auffering

two solutions have been suggested: (1) To build immense reservoirs in the head water regions to store up surplus rainfall and thus prevent over flow - the water finally to be used to generate power for manufacturing. (2) To cut an artificial waterway from Mobile Bay up the inflowing rivers to connect with the Tennessee, Cumberland at the point farthest south in the bend of each and thus give the waters of that region a new channel to the Gulf. With the governments of Panama outfit, this vision seems feasible as well as desirable.

The swamp lands of the South if drained, and tilled, the waste land of the South if brought under proper cultivation would yield much larger returns than the tactful courting of the South American countries for their trade will yield; however, we can do both.

In his Boston Speech on the Future of the Race Problem some valuable revelations are made as well as some Northern ideals shattered. That the South would never submit to domination by an inferior race though superior in numbers caused a readjustment of Northern conceptions. It not only caused readjustments of Northern ideals but revealed to all the probable extent of the race problem; it is to be as constant as the problem of poverty as announced two thousand years ago,- " The poor ye have with ye always." The bold enunciation of this principle in the town of the Cradle of Liberty and among the New England aristocracy has done much toward relieving the tension between the North and the South in regard to thetreatment of the negro.

It is true I suppose as has been stated here that Brazil has solved this problem by amalgamation but it has done it at the expense of her civilization if the principle announced by Grady be the standard used to measure results.

H.W.Grady by James W.Lee:

"Nothing is more rational than the tribute we pay to the lives of great men. They really represent the history and toil and trial and and struggle of the nations to which they belong. It is well for us to learn that the states of the American Union are not to find their support and their future permanence in their real estate or in their great cities, but in their men.

Twenty years of Southern history from 1870 to 1890, gathered itself into the life of a young man about whose name there hangs a charm the passing years will not dispel. This name was the name of Henry Woodfen Grady.

The gloryof the mind is the possession of two eyes, the eye of sense, and the eye of reason. Through the one it looks upon the world of matter and fact. Through the other it beholds the world of idea and relation. Both worlds are real and through the mind commerce is kept up between them.

Henry Woodfen Grady - Born May 24,1850 - Died,December 23,1889. His ashes rest in the Grady vault in Westview, the leading cemetery of Atlanta.

Grady's epigram- "General Toombs loaned like a prince and collected like a skylark". This seems to be a common weakness of great men.
One of his monuments is Grady County created from Thomas and Decatur Counties.

It was Henry W.Grady as Master of Ceremonies who introduced Winnie Davis at Atlanta May 1,1886, as Daughter of the Confederacy.

Piedmont Park on north side of Atlanta was the place where the Piedmont Exposition was held in 1887. The initial acievement of Mr.Grady's constructive genius was registered in the success of this project, at least in so far as it bore fruit in the development of the South's material resources.

John Temple Graves gave expression in his eulogy on Grady to the inscription on his monument- "And when he died, he was literally loving a nation into peace."

More than any other man of his day, he was instrumental in promoting brotherhood between the sections and in stimulating the industrial development of the south.

Henry Grady, an intense democrat. In 1884 on receiving news of the election of Cleveland, Grady at the head of a procession of Atlanta citizens brushed aside the sergeant-at-arms of the Georgia Legislature addressed the Speaker and announced the result as a message from the American people. The Legislature adjourned in an outburst of pandemonium.

In writing this paper I have kept in mind the high ideals of American manhood; the special marks of character possessed by Grady that should become common property of the youth of the land; his fitness by nature and preparation to be a go-between in Reconstruction Days and to bring before the members of this Club the unsolved question of social equality of the Colored Race now demanded by them and foreseen by him. What will be the outcome of this demand? With the ringing lines in the Declaration of Independence "That all men are created free and equal" supported by a National Organization for the Betterment of the Colored Race offset by Grady's statement that a superior race will not tolerate social equality in an inferior race. The outcome! It is well worth our while to pause and take stock of the present tendencies in the conflict waged silently and to try to Orient ourselves as to what the final outcome is to be.

NINETY-NINE YEARS

J Duffy

When I was being pressed by our President to announce a subject upon which I would write a paper to be read at this time, I had under consideration two or three subjects upon which I had thought it possible to write, but could not come to a decision as to which I should use, nor had I arrived at a sufficiently advanced stage to select a title. In desperation I told him he should announce the subject, "Ninety-nine Years."

Without argument I will admit that the paper which I have prepared may as well have been named almost anything else, and in order that some semblance of a reason for the name may be given, I want to take you into my confidence and say that I was then thinking very seriously of taking up the development of methods of teaching in our neighboring County of Sullivan some ninety-nine years ago, or about 1821 or 1822, and tracing their progress through nearly a century. When I began to prepare the paper I decided it would possibly be of more interest to go some 35 or 40 years further back and start with the idea underlying our public school system in Indiana and trace this development as shown in the various enactments of legislative bodies, national, territorial and state.

I am not going to ask permission to change the subject announced, but in order that it may in a measure fit, I ask your permission to take a running start.

As we all know, the territory of Indiana was a part of that vast stretch of lands known in our school histories as the North West Territory, which territory included all that is now located in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin, together with that part of Minnisota lying East of the Mississippi River.

This territory being a part of the Mississippi Valley, was, by virtue of LaSalle's discovery of the mouth of the Mississippi in 1682, claimed by France. She continued this claim until 1763, when all her claims were relinquished and all her rights ceded to Great Britian. Twenty years later when, following the revolutionary war, a treaty was signed by Great Britian fixing the North boundry line of the United States, she relinquished all claim of the British Government, and this territory became a part of the United States. Virginia claimed the North West territory as her own. New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut each claimed large interests in the territory by right of Royal Charters issued to them by the English Crown, when the various colonies were in the formative state. New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut, however, relinquished their claims of title to the United States, each making some special reservation which would be to their respective advantages as states.

On January 2, 1788, the General Assembly of Virginia passed a resolution that upon certain conditions they would cede to Congress for the benefit of the United States, all the right, title and claim which Virginia had to the territory of the United States North of the River Ohio. By an act of Congress on September 13, 1783, the conditions were accepted, and on December 20th following the General Assembly of Virginia passed an act giving her delegates in the Congress authority to convey her interest in the territory to the United States. On March 1, 1784, the transfer was made by Thomas Jefferson, Samuel Hardy, Arthur Lee and James Monroe, Virginia's delegates to the National Congress. This deedof Virginia not only added a large and valuable territory to the lands owned by the United States, and controlled wholly by the National Government, but provided ground upon which to establish the most typically American group of states.

The original thirteen states were established and settled by special groups who left their native countries and came to America for the purpose of working out their particular theories of government, religion or society in their own way. For generations thery were hampered by governors sent from England to enforce laws promulgated by the British Crown, and the result was that not one of the original colonies was so much a type as a compromise.

In this territory North West of the River Ohio, there was now the possibility of developing type, the combined experience of the original thirteen colonies had thoroughly established the ideas of religious freedom and of popular education, at the expense of the State. As early as 1647, the colonists at Plymouth, by a public act declared: "The Lord assisting our endeavors we will provide for the education of the people." This they proposed to do by establishing schools to teach reading and writing and "grammar schools to fit youths for university." All of the colonists were not of the same mind as was Plymouth, and in fact many were of the opinion that popular education was both unnecessary and undesirable, as witness the remark of Virginia's Governor in 1670: "I thank God there are no free schools, nor printing; x x x x x learing has brough disobedience, heresy and sects into the world and printing has divulged them."

The continual struggle by each of the colonies to establish and develop the ideals of its founders, coupled with the trouble incident to the interference of the mother country, resulted in a compromise, but a compromise that had in it an element of progress. The idea of political freedom had so thoroughly developed that when Virginia made the deed ceding the territory to the United States the following condition was incorporated in the instrument:

"That the territory so ceded was to be laid out and formed into states containing a suitable extent of territory, not less than one hundred nor more than one hundred fifty miles square; or as near thereto as circumstances will permit; and that the States so formed shall be distinct Republican States, and admitted members of the Federal Union; having the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as do other States."

This gave to the United States a large area of fertile lands, with every natural advantage, with a guarantee of ultimate political freedom, and so situated geographically that no one of the original colonies, nor any particular group of them would have a dominating influence in its formation into political units and the development of a government of the units after they had been formed.

In 1764 Captain Thomas Hutchins of the 60th Royal American Regiment, originated, and as a military strategist, developed a system of surveying by which the lands were divided into six mile squares, and these subdivided into mile squares, or sections. By the ordinance of May 20, 1785, Congress adopted the system for the surveying and platting of the territory of the United States North West of the River Ohio, and further providing that one square mile out of each thirty-six should be reserved for the maintenance of public schools. Following this the ordinance of July 13, 1787 declared: "Religion, moralty and knowledge being necessary to good govern-

ment, and to the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged." Following this, and prior to the organization ofthe territory of Indiana, two ordinances were, by acts of the National Congress, passed. First, August 7, 1789, which was designated as "An act to provide for the government of the territory North West of the River Ohio." The other, passed May 8, 1792, entitled, "An act respecting the government of the territory North West and South of the River Ohio." On May 7, 1800, Congress passed, "an act to divide the territory of the United States North West of the River Ohio into two separate governments." By this act the territory of Indiana was formed and the Eastern boundry established, substantially as it now is.

The first legislature that ever convened in the territory of Indiana, met at Vincennes on July 29, 1805, but matters of a more pressing nature than education confronted them, and nothing was said by Governor William Henry Harrison in his message at the opening of the General Assembly about education or educational matters. He recommended the passage of the following laws: 1st; To prevent the sale of intoxicating liquors to Indians. 2nd: To establish a better system of courts for the administration of justice. 3rd: To provide for the improvement of the malitia system of the territory.

4th: To provide for the punishment of horse stealing.

5th: To provide ways and means for raising revenue.

In 1807 the General Assembly of the territory passed an act to incorporate the Vincennes University "For the instruction of youth in the Latin, Greek, French and English languages, mathamatics, natural philosophy, logic, rhetoric and the law of nature and nations."

In the preamble to this act, the territorial legislature declared that "the independence, happiness and energy of every republic depended (under the influences of the destinies of Heaven) upon the wisdom, virtue, talents and energy of its citizens and rulers", and that "learning had ever been found the ablest advocate of genuine liberty--the best supporter of rational religion, and the source of the only solid and imperishable glory which nations can acquire", and that "science, literature, and the liberal arts contributed, in an eminent degree, to improve those qualities and acquirements."

This resolution named the men who were to serve on the first Board of Trustees of the Vincennes University, and because of the fact that Francis Vigo, for whom our own County was named, was a member of that committee, I think it of interest to here name the Board of Trustees which composed it:

William Henry Harrison
Thomas T. Davis
Walter Taylor
Peter Jones
John Badollet
George Wallace
Elias McNamee
General W.Johnston
John Kuykendoll
Nathaniel Ewing
Luke Decker
John Johnson.
John Gibson
Henry Vanderberg
Benjamin Parke
James Johnson
John Rice Jones
William Bullitt
Henry Hurst
Francis Vigo
Samuel McKee
George Leach
Samuel Gwathmey

After the passage of the above act nothing further of a constructive nature was done during the territorial life of Indiana. Two other acts were passed by the territorial general assembly, both looking rather to the administration, or management of school property. The first of these acts was passed October 26, 1808,and gave the courts of common pleas within the territory of Indiana, power to lease the section of land which had been reserved for the use of schools in the respective counties, the act providing that leases of such kinds should be made upon terms best calculated to improve the lands, no lease to be given for a longer period than five years. Two years later, on December 14, 1810, an act was passed authorizing the courts of common pleas in the various counties to appoint trustees of school lands, fixing a maximum to be leased to any one party, 160 acres. A further provision of this lease forbade the destruction of sugar trees, and the wasting of other timber growing on school lands. The constitution of Indiana in 1816, made the following provision:

"Knowledge and learning, generally diffused through a community, being essential to the preservation of a free government, and spreading the opportunity and advantages of education through the various parts of the country being highly conducive to this end, it shall be the duty of the general assembly to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are, or hereafter may be, granted by the United States to this state, for the use of schools, and to apply any funds which may be raised from such lands, or from any other quarter, to the accomplishment of the grand object for which they are, or may be, intended: But no lands granted for the use of schools or seminaries of learning shall be sold, by authority of this state, prior to the year 1820; and the moneys which may be raised out of the sale of any such lands, or otherwise obtained for the purposes aforesaid, shall be and remain a fund for the exclusive purpose of promoting the interest of literature and sciences, and for the support of seminaries and public schools. The general assembly shall, from time to time, pass such laws as shall be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientifical and agricultural improvements, by allowing rewards and immunities for the promotion and improvement of arts, science, commerce, manufacture and natural history; and to countenance and encourage the principles of humanity, honesty, industry and morality.

It shall be the duty of the general assembly, as soon as circumstances will permit, to provide by law a general system of education, ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university, wherein tuition shall be gratis, and equally open to all.

And for the promotion of such salutary end, the money which shall be paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from militia duty, except in times of war, shall be exclusively and in equal proportion, applied to the support of county seminaries; also all fines assessed for any breach of the penal laws shall be applied to said seminaries, in the counties wherein they shall be assessed."

You will note Section One makes it the duty of the General Assembly of the State, "to provide by law for the improvement of such lands as are, or may hereafter be granted by the United States to this State", and at the same time this Section prohibits the sale of any school lands prior to 1820. Pursuant to the above requirements the General Assembly on December 14, 1816, provided for the appointment of superintendents of school sections in the several townships, which superintendents were authorized to lease the lands for any term not exceeding seven years, the lessee to be required to set out, under said lease, twenty-five apple

trees and twenty-five peach trees each year until one-hundred of each had been set out. During the period from 1816 to 1820, a number of laws were passed incorporating seminaries, academies and library associations, but during this period little was attempted toward establishing of common schools.

On January 9, ~~1802~~ 1820, the General Assembly passed the following joint resolution:

"Whereas the General Assembly of the State of Indiana are deeply impressed with the importance of knowledge and learing being diffused through the rising generation of the State of Indiana, therefore:

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that John Badollet and David Hart of Knox County, William W. Martin of Washington County, James Welsh of Switzerland County and Daniel I. Caswell of Franklin County, Thomas C. Searle of Jefferson County and John Todd of Clark County be, and they are hereby appointed a committee to draft and report to the next General Assembly of this State 'a bill providing for a general system of education ascending in a regular gradation from township schools to a state university wherein tuition shall be gratis and equally open to all and particularly to guard against any distinction existing in any of the said institutions between the rich and the poor.'

RESOLVED: That the said committee shall receive such compensation for their said services as shall be allowed by the next General Assembly.

RESOLVED: That the Governor is hereby requested to notify the gentlemen appointed by the above resolution of their appointment, and he is also hereby requested to give the committee any information on the above subject in his possession."

The above committee made its report which was revised by Judge Benjamin Parke and passed by the General Assembly and incorporated in the Statutes of 1824 under the title of "An act to incorporate Congressional Townships, and providing for public schools therein." While in the main this act was good, the incorporation of "Congressional Townships" was not the most convenient arrangement possible, for in later years when the management of school township affairs was taken over by the civil township, it caused considerable confusion.

In this same act a provision for building school houses was made, which provision required that, "Every able bodied male person of the age of twenty-one years and upward, residing within the bounds of such school district shall be liable to work one day in each week until the building may be completed, or pay the sum of 37½¢ per day for every day he may so fail to work."

A further provision of this same act made the following specifications for a school house: "In all cases such school house shall be eight feet between the floors, and

finished in a manner calculated to render comfortable the teacher and pupils, etc."

Up to this time the entire efforts of the legislative bodies had been toward the providing of ways and means and no attention whatever was paid to qualifications. The Trustee in charge of a particular school examined the teachers in the subjects of reading, writing and arithmetic. With all the effort made to manage the school lands in such a way as to produce revenue, there was insufficient revenue produced, and while there was usually schools running two or three months of the year they were maintained by what was known as rate bills and were not free schools. However, the legislative bodies did not become discouraged, and during the period from 1820 to 1849 there were seventeen legislative enactments of a general nature, and thirty-eight establishing seminaries, or township libraries, and between twenty and thirty supplemental acts providing various means of increasing the school revenue, but even at the comparatively late date of 1851 there were no free schools. The Vincennes University had been established in 1807, and the Indiana College, now Indiana University has been established in 1828, and some thirty-eight or forty county seminaries has been established, all in an effort to work out a system of free schools, as provided in the constitution of the State adopted in 1816, but despite the efforts of the able and far sighted men who were really guiding the destinies of the State

and Nation, the rank and file of the people did not see the advantages in supporting the free educational system, or if they did see it they did not have sufficient faith in the ultimate results to take hold of the proposition and push it forward over the objection of the selfish individuals who fought the proposition because of its expense in the way of general taxation.

Some interesting light is thrown on the subject by the debates in the legislative bodies during the period as late as 1837. One influential member of the General Assembly said in the course of a debate that the free school propaganda is "Undemocratic", dangerous to the State and subversive of the general good; a usurpation of local rights and an infringment of personal and family liberties". Another member of the same General Assembly declared in 1837, that he desired for an epitaph the words: "Here lies an enemy of free schools." It is said that "within two years of the constitutional convention which founded our present educational system, citizens otherwise in good standing in their respective communities sought by the display of armed forces at the polls to prevent the passage of educational measures which the legislature had submitted for the ratification of the voters of the commonwealth." This election was the result of the organized efforts of the friends of popular education begun in 1843 and lead by the Hon. Caleb Mills, who succeeded in getting the General Assemblies of 1848 and 1849 to submit measures looking

to the establishment of better educational methods for the ratification of the people. While many of the citizens of the State were violently opposed to, or rather prejudiced against, popular education, the subject was continually kept before the people by such able advocates as the above mentioned Caleb Mills and Robert Dale Owen, and to Mr. Owen more than to any other individual is due the provision in the constitution adopted by the convention of 1851 for our system of free schools.

Just before the convention in urging the necessity of the constitutional provision under which the school system might be properly reorganized, he said: "We hold that there is no object of greater magnitude within the whole range of legislation, no more imperative demand for public revenue than the establishment of competent schools. We hold that, in the nature of things, nothing can be better entitled to a share of the public revenue than that from which private and public wealth derive all their value and security. In short, our schools are the very foundation upon which rest the peace, good order, and prosperity of society."

As a result of all this agitation Article 8, Section 182 of the constitution adopted by the convention of 1851 is as follows: "Knowledge and learning generally diffused throughout a community being essential to the presenvation of a free government, it shall be the duty of the General Assembly to encourage, by all suitable

means, moral, intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvement, and to provide, by law, for a general and uniform system of common schools, wherein tuition shall be without charge, and equally open to all."

This differs from the provision of the original constitution in that it makes it manditory for the legislature to provide the educational system, while the original constitution carrying the same provision, was qualified by the use of the phrase "as soon as circumstances will permit."

Following the constitutional provision a school law was enacted in 1852 embodying this constitutional provision.

Section 183 of the constitution provided:

"The common school fund shall consist of the congressional township fund, and the lands belonging thereto;

The surplus revenue fund;

The Saline fund, and the lands belonging thereto;

The bank tax fund, and the fund arising from the one hundred and fourteenth section of the charter of the state bank of Indiana;

The fund to be derived from the sale of county seminaries, and the money and property heretofore held for such seminaries; from the fines assessed for breaches of the penal laws of the state; and from all forfeitures which may accrue;

All lands and other estate which shall escheat to the state for want of heirs or kindred entitled to inheritance.

All lands that have been, or may hereafter be granted to the state, where no special purpose is expressed in the grant, and the proceeds of the sales thereof, including the proceeds of the sales of the swamp lands granted to the state of Indiana by the act of congress of the twenty-eighth of September, one thousand eight hundred and fifty,

after deducting the expense of selecting and draining the same:

Taxes on the property of corporations, that may be assessed by the General Assembly for common school purposes.

Section 184:

The principal of the Common School fund shall remain a perpetual fund, which may be increased, but shall never be diminished; and the income thereof shall be inviolably appropriated to the support of Common Schools, and to no other purpose whatever.

On June 12, 1852, an act was passed by the General Assembly, providing for the sale of County seminaries.

In conformity with the provisions of the constitution the General Assembly, on June 14, 1852, passed, "An act to provide for a general and uniform system of common schools and school libraries, and matters properly connected therewith."

With the passage of this act the basis for our present system of common schools was laid. Strange as it may seem to one who has not followed the process from the very beginning, the system begun with the college and university and grew downward and outward until the unenlightened and comparatively uninterested public literally had the common school system forced upon them. They now have the system but are confronted with the problem of finding competent teachers.

The lack of co-operative effort among teachers was realized from the very first, and as early as December,

1836, a state educational convention was held in Indianapolis. In 1838, a county association was held in Wayne County, which association was called together by James M. Poe and Ebenezer Bishop, who were at the time teaching in Richmond.

The conventions and associations continued to grow and multiply, and were gradually merged into county institutes, and later township institutes were organized and developed.

It is of extreme interest to observe the effect of all these varied activities in educational matters upon the minds of the educators, or rather upon public officials having to do with educational matters. The first report issued from the office of public instruction was issued in 1852, and in referring to normal schools, said: "Our Indiana law makes no provision for these. Perhaps it is well, for I doubt whether such schools would comport with our circumstances, or suit our government, or meet our wants."

The next four or five reports issued from this office said nothing at all about normal schools, but in the eighth annual report the State Superintendent said: "I fear we will never realize that completeness of qualifications of teachers we desire, until the State adopts and carries into effect some plan for normal school instruction."

In the meantime teachers' associations, conventions and institutes had continually agitated and urged the establishment of such an institution.

In 1865, a normal school bill was introduced in the House of Representatives, and passed by that body, but owing to adjournment before it reached the Senate, it went over as unfinished business and at a special called session of the legislature it was passed by the Senate on December 20, 1865, and became a law. "The law provided that the institution should be located in that City which should make the largest donation, but not less than $50,000.00. Terre Haute donated $50,000.00 in money, and added a site worth $25,000.00. No other pl ce offered donations; consequently the Board of Normal School Trustees, at its meeting May 15, 1866, declared the institution located at Terre Haute. Prof. J.M.Olcott, the Superintendent of Terre Haute public schools, was 'prorinently effificent' in securing the location at this place. Steps were at once taken for the erection of a building, the dimensions of which were: length, 190 feet; width, 114 feet; height of walls, 67 feet; of towers, 152 feet. The school opened in charge of W.A.Jones as president, and a competent faculty, January 6, 1870. The number of students at its opening was 21."

From this time down to the present all of us are mor or less familiar with the development of the district, graded and high school system, until practically every township has its system complete from kindergarten to high school including manual training and domestic art.

From our present view point the question that presents itself to most of us is: "But why did it require a century to work out and establish a system, the need for which is so apparent?" Lut us go back to 1816, when our State came into being; when the population did not exceed two persons to the square mile; when all the lands were waste or wilderness, except a few acres here and there where sufficient ground had been cleared to build a house or plant a garden; when marshes and swamps covered much of the lands; when instead of paved roads there was but a path or trail through forest and swamp; when more than 75% of the citizens were unable to read or write their name, and when many of those who had a fairly good education thought more of the dollars they would be taxed to support an educational system than of the good the system might accomplish.

Coupled with these natural difficulties were others almost if not quite as formidable,among which the lack of competent teachers is probably the most formidable. There were no standards of educational qualifications; each district was left to work out its own requirements. The dalary or "rate" the people were able to pay was very limited; sometimes as low as $1.50 per scholar per term, of from two to three months. Such condition and such pay were not such as to appeal to outside people who were qualified to come to the new State, and when they did cpme, it was usually to work with some college or seminary. The seminaries, although they were discontinued by legislative enactment in 1850, rendered a great service to the

State in that they furnished a source for obtaining teachers from among their students for thecommon or district schools.

Almost, if not quite, as great a handicap was experienced in text books. It is said that in a class of five or six pupils there would frequently not be a text book, and if there should happen to be more than one there were no two alike. There was nothing left but for the teacher to furnish the copy and each pupil make his own book. Becauseof this, and the very limited number of subjects taught, much more attention was given to writing than is now given, reading, arithmetic and spelling being the other subjects stressed.

These subjects, however, meant considerably more than they do now. Now we teach manual training and atheletics; then the physical exercise was had cutting wood to keep the school house warm, and in order to learn to write they must become skillful of hand to such a degree as to fashion a pen from a quill dropped from a goose's wing. Chey must have sufficient chemical knowledge to unable them to select and combine barks of trees in such proportions as to furnish the ink with which they were to write. All of this they did with a skill that is to us baffling. Pens were produced with which the most artistic work could be done, and inks were so skillfully mixed that a hundred years has scarcely dimmed their lustre.

If time permitted it would possibly be of interest to go back to October, 1846, when H. F. West of Indianapolis started a small journal, "The Common School Advocate", and trace the development of school journals and periodicals, but all of us know the value and power of the press, and I will not take the time.

It would also be worth while to know something of the many eminent men and women who accepted as their life work the establishment and furtherance of a system for common school education, but this I must forego for lack of time.

[illegible] of January 20, 1816, authorizing [illegible] Territory to [illegible] Constitution and [illegible] preparatory [illegible]

Ordinance passed by [illegible] of Indiana on June 29, 1816, [illegible] Territory of Indiana on June 20, 1816, accepting the provisions of [illegible] admitting [illegible] United States in the act approved April 19, 1816.

Proclamation of the State of Indiana, adopted the 29th day of June, 1816.

Resolution adopted by the State of Indiana, February 10, 1831.

Act entitled, "Schools in Indiana", [illegible] in 1852.

History of early Public Schools from 1816 to 1840, by [illegible] Beadle, D.D.

Work entitled "New Harmony Movement" by George D. Cockrell, published in 1905.

Reports of various State Examiners relative [illegible] to various items of the Common School Fund, etc.

Reports of George Rondo and Thomas M. Thornton, [illegible] who made an examination of the various [illegible] to make up the Common School Fund, and which [illegible] with the Auditor of State on Dec. 18, 1911.

History of Indiana by [illegible] published in June, 1897.

The following books and authorities were consulted in the preparation of this paper:

The laws of Indiana Territory as published in 1807;

Practically a complete set of the Acts of the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, beginning with the session of 1819;

Revised Statutes of Indiana, 1843;

Revised Statutes of Indiana, 1852; and subsequent revisions;

The Articles of Confederation, July 9, 1778;

Act of Virginia passed December 20, 1783;

Ordinance of 1785; Ordinance of July 17, 1787;

Acts of Congress of August 7, 1789 and May 8, 1792;
Acts of Congress of May 7, 1800; also February 3, 1809;

Acts of Congress of April 19, 1816, authorizing the people of Indiana Territory to form a constitution and state government;

Ordinance passed by representatives of theprople of the Territory of Indiana on June 29, 1816, accepting the propositions of Congress of the United State in the act of April 19, 1816.

Constitution of the State of Indiana, adopted the 29th day of June, 1816;

Constitution adopted by the State of Indiana, February 10, 1851;

Book entitled, "Schools of Indiana", prepared in 1876;

History of early Terre Haute from 1816 to 1840 by Blackford Condit, D.D.

Book entitled "New Harmony Movement" by George D. Lockwood, published in 1905;

Copies of records of State Examiners' reports pertaining to various items of the Common School Fund, etc.

Copies of reports of George Pence and Thomas V.Thornton, Field Examiners, who made an examination of the various items going to make up the Common School Fund, and whose report was filed with the Auditor of State on Jan. 12,1911.

History of Indiana by J.B.Dillon published in June, 1859.

no. 13

INDIANA STATE NORMAL SCHOOL

F. H. WENG
Dean of Men

Weng, F. H. 201.

Terre Haute, Ind., Feb. 6, 1902

Pompeii, a City Buried and Resurrected.

On Aug. 24th, 79 A.D., a catastrophy occurred on the shore of the Bay of Naples in southern Italy, the manifold results of which can hardly be duplicated in the history of the world. On that day the volcano Vesuvius, which had lain dormant for centuries and was overgrown with trees to its very summit, and whose sides were covered with flourishing vineyards, burst forth in a violent eruption, which buried beneath its debris not only smaller crops, animals and human beings within a radius of some 15 or 20 miles, but literally buried farmhouses, trees, and even whole cities. The largest of these were Herculaneum and Pompeii.

Though there had been no eruption of Vesuvius in historic times, there had been frequent earthquakes in the region, notably in 63 A.D., when great damage was done in several of the towns along the bay,

but most of all at Pompeii, where a part of the buildings of the city were thrown down and wrecked. But the inhabitants were prosperous and enterprising, and they at once set about to rebuild the city, and most of the temples and large public buildings and many of the houses had been completely rebuilt when the disaster of 79 occured.

"The subterranean fires of Vesuvius proceed to find an outlet. The accumulations of volcanic dust and pumice stone that had been heaped up on the mountain by former eruptions were suddenly hurled to great height, and came down upon the surrounding country. On the west side of Vesuvius they mingled with torrents of rain, and flowed as a vast stream of mud down over Herculaneum. On the south side, driven by a north-west wind as they descended from the upper air, they spread out into a thick cloud, which covered Pompeii and the Sarno river valley. Out of this cloud first broken fragments of pumice stone - the average size not larger than a walnut - rained down to a depth

of eight & ten feet, then followed volcanic dust, wet as it fell by a downpour of rain, & the depth of six & seven feet. With the storm of dust came successive shocks of earthquake. Such was, in outline, the cause of the eruption." Pompeii was covered so deep that only the roofs of the houses, where these had not fallen in, projected above the surface; Herculaneum had completely disappeared.

Pompeii was obviously beyond recovery. Still streets and houses could be followed and identified, and anyone could do something by digging & get at this buried goods and treasures. Hence & a considerable extent the city was systematically ransacked, as many of the excavated buildings show. Shafts were sunk, tunnels dug, walls broken through, and many furniture, works of art, and other portable objects were removed. Probably companies were formed & remove the valuable marble slabs and large statues from the temples and public buildings. Generally as the valuable finds became less & and less frequent, and as later eruptions of the volcano piled up more debris, men ceased their search, and decam-

paring nature completed its work. The pro-
jecting parts of the buildings lay in crumbling
heaps on the rolling plain. Wild vegetation
spread over the site, the plowman followed
scattering his seed, where Pompeii had
stood. The city was only a name, and
remarkable to tell, even this was forgotten in
the Middle Ages. About the year 1600 Domenico
Fontana dug an underground channel through
the site of Pompeii while attempting to convey
water from a distant spring to his estate, and
he discovered two inscriptions, but no further
investigation was made till a century and a
half later, when this channel was more care-
fully examined and several objects of antiquity
were found. Still the excavators did not
know which town this had been till in 1763
a discovered inscription "Respublica Pompei-
anorum" at length gave the desired infor-
mation. From this time on there were several
sporadic attempts at excavation which
proved only meagre results till 1860, that
year Signor Fiorelli was put in charge of
the excavations and a systematic search has
been carried on ever since.

Most of the valuable finds and pictures
that had been frescoed into the walls of the

houses, have been taken to the museum at Naples, though in a few cases carvings have been build over the portions of the houses that have been excavated and the paintings and statues have been left in situ. The best example of this is the house of the Vettii.

Judging from the number of bodies that have been found so far (and about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the city has been excavated) it is estimated that about 2,000 lost their lives out of a total population of 20,000 or more. The city was enclosed by a high wall, as all ancient cities were. This is still standing in its entire length, though the top has crumbled down, and shows that Pompeii was less than a mile wide and less than a mile and a half long. The streets of Pompeii were narrow, some not measuring more than 9 ft. in width, and the widest being only 21 ft. This characteristic is common to all ancient southern cities especially. The reason they made their streets so narrow was to save space because the city was enclosed by a very expensive wall, another reason was probably to procure shade for the streets, in which the ancient Romans like the modern Italians in southern Italy spent a great deal of their leisure time. The Pompeian remains show

little effort to gain comfort from cold, but they show several outdoor dining couches, and dining rooms on the north side of their buildings, where they were protected from the hot rays of the sun.

Nearly all the streets were paved with blocks of lava, a material that, of course, was abundant in that region. Commonly at the street corners are found public drinking fountains, flowing continuously. Of course, this implies that there was a good sewer system to carry off the waste water. Pompeii had a good water system. The water was conveyed to the city from the hills in the neighborhood by means of aqueducts, stored in large reservoirs and from there distributed to every part of the city. The fact that dozens bath-tubs — stationary and portable — have been found in Pompeii shows that the ancient Pompeians were not entirely without "modern conveniences". An abundant supply of flowing water was on hand for the homes of all the wealthy, as the lead pipes found in these houses attest. Of course the poor people could not afford such luxuries.

A thing that strikes us more than any other

about ancient houses, and this is true of
those at Pompeii also, is the lack of windows.
Often the houses had no windows at all
on the ground floor and only a few small
ones above. Anything like an department stores
or large stores of any kind, was entirely lacking.
The principal streets were completely lined
with shops, but they were all small. I think
there was no building in Pompeii devoted
wholly to shop or store purposes. On the
business streets there were large buildings,
very tall, however, (even in the days city
of Rome building permits forbade any building
to be more than four stories high) the greater
part of which was used for dwellings
and only the side facing the street, or the
sides, if on a corner, was used for
shops.

Many of us have an occasion to sign
boards, but apparently the Pompeiians
had no such scruples, for more than a
thousand inscriptions painted on the out-
side of walls have been found in this
city. In the absence of newspapers, election
notices, announcements of public games,

gladiatorial contests, etc. were published in this way.

There were two large open spaces or forums in Pompeii. Of these the Forum Triangulare was old, the Forum Civile was new, when the eruption of Vesuvius occurred, in fact, the latter forum was not yet completed. Both of these forums were completely surrounded by large public buildings, - temples, basilicas, theatres etc.

Like Rome Pompeii had its public baths, though, of course, not so large nor as numerous as the excavated portion of the city there are three, the Central Baths, the Stabian Baths, and the Baths near the forum. These baths meant more to the people than the name implies. They were used not only for bathing but also for lounging and gossiping. It was generally from these establishments that the news of the day was disseminated. In these baths there were always one or two rooms provided with hot water and hot air, and it is interesting to know how the rooms were warmed. The ancient Romans had a system of heating rooms that approaches our hot air system, but it was rather crude in

to operation. There was a furnace in a basement under the building, but instead of having the hot air conducted into the rooms to be heated by means of pipes, they conducted the heat between double walls and between the upper and the lower sections of a double floor, with a space of a foot and a half between them. So the rooms were warmed from the heated walls and floors.

The ancient theatre was an open air affair, and as the ancients never developed a good lighting system, the performances were always given at daytime. The stadia that have been excited recently on the campuses of some of our large universities are based on the structure of the Greek and Roman theatre, or rather of the amphitheatre, which means a double theatre, and they give a good conception of what such a theatre was like. They were semicircular rows of concrete seats, rising tier on tier, and facing a stage, which was enclosed on three sides by high walls. There was a curtain in front of the stage, which was raised when the actor or play was given, and was lowered when the performance began. Do not think that I

heard misspoken myself when I said that the curtain was lowered when the performance began, because the curtain was rolled on a large roller revolving in a deep depression in the concrete floor near the front of the stage. So when the curtain was raised it obstructed the view of the stage.

The general plan of a Roman house consisted of a 'vestibulum' and 'fauces', or entrance, leading into a large room, called the atrium, on either side of which were several small rooms, and back of which was the master's room (tablinum). In the case of most of the larger houses there was an open space, called the peristyle, back of the tablinum, around the sides of which were arranged several rooms used for various purposes. These can best be explained when we see the pictures. None of the houses found in Pompeii were built entirely of wood as our frame houses are. They are generally built of stone or brick, and in the later period of the city's history, they were covered over with stucco, a kind of white cement. The floors were sometimes made by pressing pieces of tile into a base of stucco and then polished. In the better houses they were generally elaborate

marble floors, often containing beautiful pictures, e.g. in the House of the Faun was discovered the famous "Battle of Alexander".

Wall paper and the hanging of framed pictures were unknown to the Greeks and Romans, but that fact need not imply that they did not adorn their walls. In fact, the splendid adornment of the walls of the Pepeiian houses is one of the greatest surprises of the tourists visiting that city, though they do not see the most beautiful ones that have been unearthed in Pompeii, as these have been removed and taken to the museum at Naples and to other museums. More than a thousand pictures painted on the walls of houses in this city are still preserved, statues of marble and bronze too were very common in the better houses.

The furnishings of Roman houses were quite different from ours. I never think of this subject without wondering how the Romans could ever have been comfortable in their homes. There were no rugs or carpets on the floors. Their beds were short and looked more like our settees than beds. They had no rocking chairs or porch swings. Many of their chairs had no backs, and if they had backs these were perfectly

straight. They had no library tables and no large dining-room tables, no fire-places and no heating stoves, in any sense, for they had no chimneys. The Roman houses must have been cold and damp in winter. The usual way of warming them slightly was by means of portable braziers, which burned charcoal, as this did not require a special draught to make it burn, and did not make much smoke. In the kitchen the Romans used furnaces, the smoke escaping through an opening in the ceiling. If there was no upper story above the kitchen, naturally the walls of this room became smoke-covered. It was about that the large front room was called the atrium. This word comes from the adjective "ater", meaning black, and the room derived its name in early times when the houses had only one main room serving as living room, kitchen, and perhaps even as bedroom. And it got its name no doubt from the fact that it became blackened from the smoke of the open kitchen hearth placed therein.

The lighting of the rooms of ancient houses was poor by day and night. Their windows were merely small apertures in the walls, made as narrow on the ground floor at least,

that a prospective thief could not crawl through them, and as the walls were thick, these small windows let in very little light. There was never a second story above the atrium, and this was true because there was an opening in the center of the roof of the atrium, through which light and fresh air were admitted into the room. The roof sloped toward this opening from all four sides, and when it rained the water flowed down into a large basin in the floor directly below the opening in the roof. A queer arrangement — wasn't it? — to have a cistern, so to speak, right in the middle of the parlor. But it was. Of course this basin was not really a cistern. It was made of white marble, and the water was drained off through its bottom to a real cistern underground. The tablinum, the room back of the atrium, got indirect light or artificial light. The latter consisted either of oil lamps or candles. But the Pompeiians used this kind of light freely, if we may judge from the extant remains, for hundreds if not thousands, of terracotta lamps and bronze candelabra have been found in Pompeii.

I shall close this short sketch by a word 214
about the bakeries. Baking establishments have
been found in several of the buildings. The
heat was ground between the upper and the
other millstones of mills turned by horses
or mules. Occasionally hand-mills were
found, but the individual families did
not generally bake their own bread. In
one of the bakeries unearthed 81 loaves of
bread were found, completely baked, but
still in the oven. These loaves are still
in good state of preservation, though some
what stale at present as they were baked
1824 years ago.

Ts'ai Hung.

No. 14

Terre Haute's Contribution

To the World of Art.

Paper read before the Terre Haute Literary Club,

Monday evening, Feb. 13, 1922.

By Charles Timothy Jewett.

During my twenty years residence in Terre Haute I have, in common with hundreds of other citizens, taken for granted some wonderful productions of art. Some of these represent the genius of those who are proud to refer to Terre Haute as their home or native city. Others represent the work of artists of world renoun. Of these productions by persons not born or reared in the Wabash valley possession by the city is due to the vision of a group of art lovers.

Except for a small group the development of art in Terre Haute has had little encouragement. To that group the city owes its thanks for the presentation to the public of fountains, monuments, statues and rare pieces of sculpture, and for the art exhibits. A few fine productions of art may be credited to purely commercial connection. Even these, however, have been suggested by builders, architects or contractors and in some cases it appears that they were prompted to assist an aspiring artist rather than through a desire to erect a lasting production of art.

Some really inspirational possessions of the city have come to us in such a way that even the artist is not identified. Some have become more important even that the artist. On the whole none receives the measure of attention merited. There has not yet come to the people that appreciation of art which has set out other cities and communities. We have passed approval on our possessions. In some instances there has been the attending ceremony of unveiling or dedication. Other pieces of canvass or sculpture have been hung with only workmen engaged as witnesses and their chief interest was to assure the boss that everything was plumb. There has been little attention to lighting to bring out the beautiful coloring. The bust of a noted statesman, chiseled by his gifted son found its niche in a quiet corner.

From the degree of public attention this piece has received, one is prompted to believe that the business men who bought it felt that they were performing an act of benevolence or paying a personal tribute to the memory of a man they had admired, rather than making a priceless gift to the city. Even a rare bit of sculpture reposed for years almost unobserved until recent information of the great intrinsic value brought ~~xxxxxxxxxxxx~~ the art production to public notice and for a time revived Terre Haute's appreciation of art.

Terre Haute has been the birth-place or the home of many artists of world renoun. The list includes sculptors, painters, designers, engravers, illustrators, craftsmen, architects and even dreamers, some of whose dreams have come true. The city has run true to Hoosier tradition in developing poets, orators, writers. It is not the purpose of this paper to endeavor to review the achievements of more than a small group. It is the wish of the writer to call attention to a few outstanding examples of ~~xxxxxxxxx~~ sculpture that it is the good furtune of the city to possess and to give briefly something of the elements ~~xxx~~ and interests that have made these pieces of art possible.

In a recent publication by The Century Company of the literary contribution of Mrs Mary ~~&~~ Q Burnet there is included a chapter devoted to "Who's Who in Art" as applied to painters, sculptors and illustrators of Indiana. Through the rank of its representatives Terre Haute is second to no city in the state although others may present longer lists of names. This Who's Who lists the following as Terre Haute artists:

Alfred N Austin--Sculptor, architect: Designed Indiana Building, Columbian Exposition. Pupil Art Institute of Chicago under Taft. Bust of Richard W. Thompson.

Mrs Bertrand E Ball, formerly Caroline Peddle--Sculptor. Pupil of Pennsylvania Academy of Fine ArtsM Art ~~Students~~ Students' League of New York under August Saint Gaudens and Kenyon Cox. Awarded honorable mention by Paris Exposition, 1900. Represented by figure of "Victory" on the United States Building at the Paris Exposition in 1900.

Blanche Canfield Bruce--Lanscape painter. Pupil Chicago Art Institute, Indiana Normal School Art Department. Awarded honorable mention Art Institute of Chicago. Represented by "Sand Dune Group," Natural History Museum, Lincoln Park, Chicago.

Amalia Kussner Coudert--Miniature painter. Painter miniature of King Edward VII and other members of royalty.

James R Gookins--Painter, teacher. Born in Terre Haute, 1840; died in Chicago, 1906. Pupil Royal Academy of Munich. Represented by paintings in Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library.

Rosa B Griffith--Teacher. Pupil Charles A Cumming, J Francis Smith and Arthur W Drew. Art supervisor in Terre Haute public schools. Member of Allied Association of Art Teachers in Indiana.

Eleanor Louise Guernsey--Sculptor, teacher., James Milliken University, Decatur, Ill. Born in Terre Haute. Pupil Art Institute of Chicago. Member Art Students' League of Chicago, Sculpture Society of Indiana. Awarded Walton prize, Art Institute of Chicago, 1909.

Lindley Hosford--Painter, Lynne, Conn. Born in Terre Haute. Pupil of Chase and Du Mond in New York.

Idelle Kidder--Designer, craftsman. Pupil Boston School Metalry under George H Hunt, M James H Winn in Chicago; Chautauqua N. Y. School of Design.

Janet Scudder--Sculptor. Pupil Cincinnati Art Academy, Taft in Chicago; Lacmonnies in Paris. Awarded medal at Columbian Exposition in Chicago, 1893; honorable mention, Sun Dial competition, New York, 1898; bronze medal, St Louis Exposition, 1904, and others. Represented in Terre Haute by statue of Wood Nymph made for Indiana building at Columbian Exposition. Designed centennial medal for Indiana, 1916.

William T Turman--Painter, teacher. Pupil of Art Institute of Chicago; Francis Smith; A F Brooks and A T Van Laer of New York. Member of Terre Haute Art Association. Head of art department of Indiana State Normal School since 1904. Represented by numerous Indiana landscape scenes in libraries and schools of Indiana.

4

To this list may be added Luther George Hager and John R Hager, illustrators, who were born in Terre Haute and now engaged as cartoonists on papers in Seattle, Wash. Terre Haute also is credited with designers of book plates. This list includes Mrs M A Craig, Prof John B Peddle and Helen L Rood.

Mrs Burnet, in her book, gives an extensive list of Indiana monuments, tablets and special pieces of sculpture. The Terre Haute list gives the following;

Bust of Colonel Richard W Thompson in the Emeline Fairbanks Memorial Library, by Alfred M Austin. This bust served as the model for the monument now in the Court House park.

Browning Hands in Bronze, Fairbanks Library, by Harriet Hosmer.

"Hebe" plaster copy, Fairbanks Library, Thorvalden.

Giovanni di Bologna's "Mercury," copy in bronze, tower of McKeen National Bank building.

Soldiers' Monument, Court House Square, Rudolph Schwarz.

The foregoing list omits several really important pieces of sculpture. The one of greatest value, because of its historic associations and the sculptor, is the Wood Nymph in the Fairbanks Library. This plaster statue which graced the Indiana Building at the Columbian Exposition, ~~[illegible]~~ is the work of Janet Scudder, who also made the figure of "Justice" for the headquarters of Illinois. The Wood Nymph was made possible through a contribution of $1000 by Terre Haute women. When the Exposition closed this statue was brought to Terre Haute and since has occupied a prominent place in the library.

Another piece of sculpture in the Library is the bust of Senator Daniel W Voorhees, executed by the son of the "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," James Paxton Voorhees. The bust was presented to the city by friends of the late senator. It is counted a fine likeness of the man who served the state in the United States Senate.

Other monuments which add beauty to Terre Haute include the Claude Herbert Memorial Fountain and the fountain in Steeg park. There is an artistic shaft and sun dial on the Normal Campus, and the statue on the dome of St Benedict's church.

For may years there stood at the entrance of the Hussey homestead at Seventh and Eagle streets, two white stone lions. With the passing of the old residence to make way for a commercial building I felt some concern about the friendly lions. These stone carvings may not have been of great artistic merit but they had the appearance of lions. They have not been altogether lost to the city. A close inspection of the building that no occupies the site of the old Hussey homestead will reveal the heads of the lions extending from the wall of the second story.

Aside from the Soldiers' Monument, [redacted] erected to commemorate the deeds of Vigo county men in the Civil War, and the busts of Thompson and Voorhees Terre Haute has nothing except a few paintings of questionable value to remind the people of important historical events. There are pictures in the Library and Memorial hall but that is all. The only tablet of public connection is the bronze plate on the Fort Harrison Centennial Monument.

It is not the purpose of this paper to list the people or events that should be honored in ~~a~~ public monuments, statues or tablets. The desire of the writer is to remind the people of what already has been done and where possible give credit. The idea of the foregoing review is to make an introduction for a discussion of the most important work of art possessed by Terre Haute.

Thousands of people pass Sixth street and Wabash avenue every day. Thousands unconsciously, perhaps, have noticed the figure on the tower of the McKeen bank building. Nearly any resident of Terre Haute, if questioned by a visitor, will say that it is a figure of "Mercury." There may be a brief conversation about what "Mercury" means. The information the citizen is able to give the visitor is limited.

There are residents of Terre Haute who recall the erection of the bank building and the placing of the statue. Where the bronze was cast and why it was chosen for Terre Haute appears to be veiled in the mystery of passing time. The people accept the fact that it belongs on the top of the building and admit that it stands out so prominently that it attracts the eye of everyone who passes the intersection. None in Terre Haute appears to be concerned about anything connected with the statue.

The statue on the tower of the McKeen bank building, which we notice, perhaps unconsciously, every time we pass in Wabash avenue, is a copy in bronze of Giovanni di Bologna's Mercury. While the task of bringing together all the threads of inspiration, search, negotiation and various errands necessary to the placing of the statue as a permanent memorial in Terre Haute appeared endless the search naturally aroused interest in the creator of the original. Giovanni di Bologna was counted one of the best sculptors of the late Renaissance. And his Mercury was his masterpiece.

Giavanni di Bologna was known as Gio or Gian, and also is referred to in some histories as Juan of Donai, due to the fact that he wwas born in Donai about 1530. He died in 1608, Another historian refers to the sculptor as Il Fiammingo. The father wanted his son to be a notary but the boy early showed a taste for sculpture and was placed with an artist named Beuch, who had studied in Italy. From this master he went to Rome and later settled in Florence.

Giovanni founded a style that apparently was influenced by the study of works of Michael Angelo, with whom he was a contemporary, He excelled in the representation of absract ideas and displayed great technical skill. He was less successful in treatment of religious subjects and attempted few.

Giovanni's chief work was in bronze but he demonstrated his skill as well with marble in his group known as the Rape of the Sabine which graces the Loggia de Lanzi, Florence. This group, probably one of the most discussed in the world of art, is remarkable for attention to detail in modeling k the three figures. The group demonstrates even to the unprofessional the keen knowledge of the sculptor of anatomy and the decided contrast of the female and male figures. The group does not convey the savage passion associated with the legendary episode but rather of figures that live, animated by instinct rather than by the passionate intelligence. The figures reproduce the soft contours of youth, the muscular development of maturity, and the more angular forms of old age. The wildness and barbarity of the struggle are illustrated in the group in the relief of the pedestal, which is Giovanni's best work in relief. This was pladed after the statue had been named.

Other works of Giavanni include the Hercules and Nessus, a fountain in the Boboli gardens, a Venus coming from the bath, the equestrian statue of Cosmo I., a representation of Victory. While the execution of these pieces display remarkable delicacy and grace none has held the attention of the world of art as has the winged Mercury. Copies of the Mercury are in several galleries and museums.

The bronze Mercury of Bargello, Florence, originally was placed in the garden of the Villa Medici, now occupied by the French Academy. On this site there stands a replica with its surface corroded to the bringht green tint fancied by modern Italians. Mercury to the Greeks was the messenger of the gods. The Roman Mercury was the god of gain, of commerce and of eloquence. Giovanni put into his statue all these attributes and created a figure that sums up for the eye, the bddily sensations of the ideal runner, adding some indescribable element of enjoyment such as the eye seizes for us in the flight of a bird.

Again there is that demonstration of intimate knowledge of the human anatomy and the skill in balancing. Every portion of the body is expressive of action and joyful recreation. There is the challenge of the race and the forward, upward movemant expressive of confidence in reaching the goal. The figure translates the bodily sensations of the ideal runner, in thext rhythm of motion, poised at the moment the wave of motion passes from one set of muscles to another. The relation of the arms to the legs indicates, not so much the runner of the grinding dashes, as the bounding figure making play of an important mission.

The Mercury of Bargello displays all the attirbutes of the Greek as well as the Roman god. These are shown in the winged feet, the wingod helmet and [redacted] the caduceus. There appears nothing more fitting to embellish the tower of a financial institution in the center of the business and commercial activity of the metropolis of the Wabash valley. It is appropriately placed and for more than 40 years has stood in its commanding position, braving the elements of storm and fire, retaining all the expressive action that is possible in the perfectly developed athletic figure.

Terre Haute is indebted to someone for the copy in bronze of Giovanni di Bologna's Mercury. The only evidence by which the credit may be placed is in the fact that the figure graces the building erected by the late William Riley cKeen and his associates in the banking house that has been succeeded by the cKeen National Bank. There is nothing in the records of the bank to show who obtained the bronze figure. There is no letter nor minute to advise who conceived the idea of bringing to Terre Haute such a wonderful piece of art. Even the time of its dedication is ~~xx~~ a matter of hazy memory of the long-time residents of the city. At the time the statue was raised to its place on the tower of the building there was public attention, more or less directed to criticism of the nude figure. Apparently ~~x~~ there was little thought that the city was receiving a masterpiece of art.

But for the keystone on the ~~bakk~~ building, which bears the date of 1875, there even would be a difference of opinion regarding the date of erection of the building. Since I have not found it convenient to make an examination of the mounting of the statue I cannot tell whether the architect or engineer who placed the bronze indicated on the pedestal the date of his work. Perhaps too the monument or pedestal bears a mark of the artist who made the cast and the place and date of its production. Since it is credited with being a copy of the original ~~Mercuby~~, it must have been cast in Italy. So far as I have been able to learn no copies of copies have been cast in this country.

Knowing that the late Frank McKeen was an art lover and an art collector I have worked on the theory that, in some way, he was responsible for the erection of the statue on the bank building. Again there is the absence of any direct record or of any person who recalls whether public recognition was given to the late Frank McKeen as the donor to Terre Haute of the bronze figure. The only link of circumstantial evidence is the fact that the later Frank McKeen [redacted] in 1875, the year the banking house was erected, [redacted] spent some time in Italy. I am assuming that on that journey Frank McKeen saw the Mercury and was able to purchase the copy with the view to having it placed on the tower of the bank building. Whether the copy he obtained was cast by the

sculptor or by some later artist is not revealed to the present generation. It is sufficient to know that at least since 1878 the statue has occupied its position on the tower.

Some of the long time residents of Terre Haute expressed the belief that the statue was placed at the time the building was finished. The weight of evidence and testimony, however, would support the theory that it was not erected until 1878, three years after the building was completed and occupied as a banking house. This also would be in keeping with the theory that the statue wwas obtained by Frank McKeen during his visit to Italy in 1875, or that the copy was ordered at that time, provided Mr McKeen did not purchase a copy already in existance.

Newspapers of that day did not pay any considerable attention to the erection of buildings, except in cases of such a institutions as the Rose Polytechnic Institute. One of the papers of that period devoted nearly a column to a report of the corner-stone laying and most of this space was required to list the various articles placed in the stone.

While the long time residents are not clear about the date the statue was erected there is unanimous recollection of the stir the arrival of the bronze created. Nothing since, unless it was the first public exhibition of copies of "September Morn," has aroused such protest. The complaint against the public display of the nude figure of a man, however, got little further than animated gossip. The complaint, I am told by old timers, was quieted by the statement that the figure would be on the top of the building, far enough above ground to [illegible] avoid offending the most sensative. So the statue was erected and so it has remained.

As a contribution to the world of art the bronze Mercury really takes first rank among the productions in Terre Haute. Some day it may be possible to gather the scattered threads of romance and give credit to whom credit is due for this gift to the city. Some day the monument may be appreciated for its full value. In the years since the bronze Mercury first beconed a message of youthful joy and confidence to the world the figure has not aged. Some day the commercial development of the city will require a new building. Then the art lovers should see that the bronze is given a permanent pedestal among the

treasures of the valley. Even if it is never possible to record all the facts which relate to the erection in Terre Haute of the Mercury, it will be enough to set down in the art history of the city that this copy of the work of Giovanni became a part of Terre Haute during the period 1855-1878 and that beneath the tower which it adorned there labored for years such men as William Riley McKeen, George E Farrington, Frank McKeen, and other members and associates of the pioneer family of the county.

Such is the appreciation of art. No doubt the statue has been accepted through the years merely as an ornamental finish to the commercial building. With the passing of the flurry and gossip that developed about the bringing to Terre Haute of the masterpiece in the form of a statue of a nude man, the incident has been forgotten except when one of the older generation is asked of the Mercury. If the purchase of the monument had been the result of a public campaign during which committees were appointed to consult architects, pass on designs, see that funds were sufficient, no doubt the placing of the statue would have been recorded as a red letter day in the calendar of historic events of the Wabash valley. There would remain letters of invitation to distinguished guests, printed programs of the day, copies of dedicatory addresses and minute descriptions of the gowns worn by the young women who contributed their beauty and personality to the unveiling ceremony.

The public did not contribute to provide this work of art. By the same line of reasoning the public has no claim on the statue. The figure was placed in a more prominent position than it could have been given in an art gallery or in one of the public parks. If its erection had been attended by the palaver and atmosphere of the art critics it now would be a reminder of traditions of the social-elect of the period of the late seventies. But it has counted for little more than the lightning rods that pierce the Indiana blue sky from the cornices and gables of hundreds of commercial buildings. It stands as it has stood for more than 40 years as the messenger of the gods, as the god of commerce, as the god of eloquence.

Three squares from the position which the Mercury has occupied through the period of Terre Haute's greatest industrial development stands another monument, more imposing, bound about by patriotic traditions, of far greater cost but of none the greater value as a work of art. The monument erected in 1910 in the Court House square and dedicated to the service of the soldiers and sailors of Vigo county in the Civil War, is counted one of the most artistic of the great number of such memorials throughout the country. Its greater value to Terre Haute and Vigo county, however, is in the fact that every citizen of the county contributed to make it possible.

The Terre Haute Soldiers' monument was the work of Rudolph Schwarts, [redacted] whose work is known through the many wonderful pieces of statuary about the Indianapolis Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument and p sculptured figures on a score of Indiana monuments in various cities. Another item of historical interest in connection with the Terre Haute monument is that the general design is the same as the Tippecanoe battle field monument at Battle Ground, Ind. The Battle Ground monument has but one figure, that of General Harrison, while the Terre Haute monument contains five figures, all fine pieces of sculpture, representing the various branches of service in the Civil War.

The Terre Haute Soldiers' monument was erected on a site given by the county to the soldiers. It marks the place where recruits who responded to the call of Lincoln were sworn into the service of the Republic. It was made possible through an appropriation by the county which was added to a fund started by a group of soldiers of the Civil War in 1866. The actual organization of the monument movement was in 1872 and 38 years later the beautiful tribute to the soldiers wwas completed and dedicated.

Of the officers of the original monument association none survives, Several lived to see the realization of their dream but the passing years have been attended by the Trumpeter, who has sounded taps for one after another of the veterans. However the names of those who planned and builded are recorded in bhe permanent records of the memorial association. There is no fear that the passing of 40 years will efface the memory of their contribution to Terre Haute.

Supplement to

Terre Haute's Contributions
To the World of Art.

While the foregoing paper was in preparation I was in correspondence with several persons seeking information about the placing of the Bronze Mercury on the towar of the McKeen Bank building. Since the paper was read I have received letters and data from Mrs Cecelia de Eppinghuusen-Bailey of Wood Bower Plantation, Bagdad, Ky., which confirms the belief that her father, Charles Eppinghousen, architect of the McKeen Bank building, also profived the statue that adorns the tower.

Mrs Eppinghousen-Bailey and her brother, Nicholas de Eppinghousen, recall conversations with thair father in which he expressed a desire to arouse an appreciation in his adopted land of the the work of the art masters of his native land. There is no information relative to where the bronze was cast.

In letters which Mr Eppinghousen wrote to the Indianapolis Sentinel and the Terre Haute Gazette in 1876, he referred to the McKeen Bank building, then one of the largest structures in the Middle West, in comparison with some great buildings he visited in Florence, Italy.

Mr Eppinghousen was a native of Florence and in 1876 returned to his native city to visit his uncle, Count Carlo Alberto Dell' Porto. The reason Mr Eppinghousen selected the Mercury for the new building, was because it always was a favorite of his and was in the National Museum of Florence, Italy. Mr Eppinghousen was born in 1840. He considered tha the statue of Mercury was appropriate because it was not only the god of eloquence but symbolized commerce.

Mrs de Eppinghousen-Bailey has traveled extensively as has her brother. Neither recall having seen a copy of the Mercury on any building or in any art collection in America although they report several plaster casts and replicas in some of the museums.

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No. 15

A STUDY IN SUPERSTITION. by Joseph L. Fink.

I should perhaps begin this paper with an apology -- but not so much an apology, as an explanation. I had intended to read to you this evening a paper on the subject"Ancient Superstition s and Modern Beliefs" but when I attempted to arrange an outline for this paper,I found the subject too immense, too broad, too varied, and too rich to be compressed within the limits of one paper. I therefore decided to compromise with myself, present one half of the subject at this time, and the other half at some future time. The half which I selcted for presentation this evening is the first half -- a study in superstition -- the modern belief part will come later. I must also add that what I present to you is not exhaustive by any means. I am merely scratching the surface of this subject. My interest in the subject,however, is deep and I intend to continue the study of the subject further, and perhaps, at some future date, present to you a more profound and coherent study of this same subject. I trust that you will not consider my interest in the subject of superstition,itself a superstition.

First, what do we mean by superstition? Someone once said that superstition is what the other fellow believes, but never what we ourselves believe. Voltaire argued that superstition is"any practise or form of religion to which we are not accustomed, or any worship that is not offered up to the god whom we worship is superstitions and false." But there is evidently more cleverness in that than truth; however, in order that we might have a general idea of what we are trying to discover and uncover I shall interpret superstition to mean what Webster says it means "Any notion or action which attributes occult influence of some kind to things that are in themselves powerless -- or any belief which we, through our modern knowledge and experience, must term unreasonable". My further explanation of this word "superstition"will be made clear in the course of this paper.

Now it is commonly supposed that superstition made people believe -- that superstition created faith. We will find that just the opposite is true. We have been confusing the parent with the child. Faith created superstition -- belief created myth. Goethe tells somewhere that "Das Wunder ist des Glaubens liebstes Kind". Miracle is the dearest child of faith. It is faith that creates miracles, and it was the naive, implicit faith of people that gave birth to superstition. And although we are accustomed to look upon superstition as being entirely evil and harmful and a hindrance to the progress of humanity, yet we will find that strangely enough, though innocently, superstition frequently made for progress, that frequently superstition aided and advanced rather than hindered and deterred humanity's march onward to truth and knowledge. Many ancient superstitions contributed greatly to the progress of the human race. Many superstitious ideas held primitive man in check, kept him moral, ethical and just, long before any ideas of morality for ethics, for justice, were thought out by the human brain. Just to cite one example. Primitive man shrank from committing murder, not because of any ethical or moral reason but because he had a superstitious fear of the angry ghost of the murdered man. Who will question that this superstition contributed to the progressive evolution of the human race? This is also true of many other superstitions -- which I may refer to later. Some day I hope to write a paper on the subject of "The Contribution of Superstitions to Human Progress". Thomas Huxley once said something to the effect that it is often the fate of new truths to end as superstitions. Well might we with greater truth reverse this to read that it has been the history of many of our new and accepted truths to begin as superstitions.

Let us examine the nature of superstitions in general before we discuss any of them in particular. In the first place, all superstitions are tra-

ditional. That is, they are handed down and accepted from one generation to the other, and accepted as truth. Their origin was probably in the imagination of some individual or group of individuals. The reason for their origin, the cause that gave birth to the superstitions may be entirely unknown, lost in the course of the ages, but the superstition itself persisted. In their origin, superstitions, myths, religion and the like, are all closely interwoven so that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. A myth about a deity may lead to a superstitious practise or belief, while a superstition may lead to the origin of a certain myth. Most superstitions are of a difficult and complex character. They are not one, but a mixture of many different elements into one action or belief. Many superstitions are the results or the consequences of accepted traditional practises or customs of uncertain origin. Thus, for example, there was a common custom in ancient days of celebrating every spring, the death and resurrection of a person representing the spirit of the year or of vegetation. This custom gave rise to a great many superstitious notions and practises. The study therefore, in the origin of superstitions is a very involved, difficult and obscure one. It is steeped in all sorts of legend and mystery and sanctity. But in addition to that, there is this added difficulty in trying to trace the origin of superstitions -- one can trace only the origin of superstitions, not superstition -- just as there is only a history of religions and not of religion -- there is this added difficulty, that ancient peoples were very imitative and eagerly accepted superstitions from one another and practised them. Throughout history, there was complete free trade in superstition, people borrowing superstitious beliefs and terrors from the neighbor-nation. For example: almost all European peoples believed in mediaeval times that it was unlucky to marry on certain days of the year.

Just which nation deserves full credit for the origin of this superstition we do not know except that we know that almost all peoples of the different nations cherished the same superstitions about the same days. Of course, the tendency to believe in superstition has its origin in the essential nature of primitive man and in his fear and free imagination. One authority says that primitive man was never less alone than when he was alone -- particularly in the dark. He filled the world with all manner of demons and monsters and nymphs and goblins and satyrs and what-not,and from his faith in these wild creations of his own imagination, these different superstitions arose. But just which nations or peoples created particulsr
which/superstitions, it is difficult to determine. It should however, be sufficient to us to know that all people are very much alike, and that those who lacked the imaginative genius to create a particular superstition, but possessed sufficient fear and gullibility to believe in it after it was created, are just as bad as the creators themselves or perhaps worse, for they did not even have sufficient originality to make up their own superstitions, but had to borrow them from others.

Most superstitions of early days, medieval days and for some people, still,ex to-day,are associated with religious practise. To attempt to disassociate the two, is an impossible task in the study of early religions, for the whole religious worship consisted of what we would to-day call superstitious rites or magical formulas. Frazer,a great authority on this subject, analyzes the dominant thought in the mind of early man, when performing superstitious rites or magical formulas as follows: "first, there is the thought in the mind of the magician that life produces life, or that a fact resembles its cause; and second, that things which have once been in contact with each other

continue to act on each other at a distance, after the physical contact has been severed. The former principle may be called the Law of Similarity; the latter, the Law of Contact or Contagion. From the first of these principles, the individual or priest infers that he can produce any effect he desires merely by imitating it; from the second, he infers that whatever he does to a material object will affect equally the person with whom the object was once in contact, whether it formed part of his body or not." These two principles are very important in trying to analyze a particular superstition,as well as in trying to analyze magical rites." It is a very difficult and laborious task to trace the reasons of a particular superstition, because to practically all superstitious people in the present as well as in the past, reason plays no part in their performance of a superstitious requirement. With them,superstition it an art, not a science. Such a person reasons just as he digests his food, in complete ignorance of the intellectual and physiological processes which are essential to the one operation and to the other. It is for the scientific student to trace the train of thought which underlies the magician's practise and the performance of him who conforms to the requirements of accepted and traditional superstition; it is for him to draw out the few simple threads of which the tangled skein is composed; to disengage the abstract principles from their concrete applications, in short, to discern the spurious science behind the false art." The two important principles therefore, which we must keep in mind, are (1) the principle founded upon the association of ideas by similarity, or what is known as Homoeopathic Magic and (2) and the principle founded upon the association of ideas by contiguity or contagious magic. The first is of course, wrong in that it takes for granted that things which resemble each other, are the same; the second is wrong, in that it assumes that

things which have once been in contact with each other, are always in contact. By a combination of these two principles, or by individual application of them, you will be surprised to find how many different superstitions can be explained. To simplify and clarify the matter, let me give some simple illustrations of the application of each principle. But before I proceed to the examples, Iwant to emphasize this interesting fact presented by Frazer--that both of these principles, the homoeopathic and contagious, may be comprehended under the general name of Sympathetic Magic -- since both assume that things act on each other, at a distance, through a secret sympathy, the impulse being transmitted from one to the other by means of what we may conceive as a kind of invisible ether, not unlike that which is postulated by modern science, for a precisely similar purpose, viz:to explain how things can physically affect each other through a space which appears to be empty. As an example of the application of the first of the two principles, we can understand the wild, licentious orgies and barbaris superstitions practised in connection with the worship of Baal and Ashtorath of early days, and also connected with the greek god Dionysius. By performing these wild, superstitoous rites, among themselves, they thought they could produce similar effects in nature. Then, as an example of the second principle, we find that Dr. Cane reports that many groups of primitive people would take the children born in the places of worship d begotten of promiscuous mixtures and would beat them in a mortar, season them with honey and pepper and some other spices and perfumes, to make them palatable, and then devour them,because these infants were supposed to be children of the deity, possessing all his strength and courage and virtue, and they believed that by eating these infants, they obtained or were endowed with all the powers and talents and superiority that these infants, the children of the deity, possessed. As an example of the first principle, let me quote another practise reported by

Peter Jones, and quoted by J.G.Frazer." When an Ojibway Indian desires to work an evil on anyone, he makes a little wooden image of his enemy and runs a needle into its head or heart, or he shoots an arrow into it, believing that wherever the needle pierces or the arrow strikes the image, his foe will at the same instant, be seized with a sharp pain in the corresponding part of his body. But if he intends to kill the person outright, he burns or buries the puppet, uttering certain magic words as he does so. So,when a Cora Indian of Mexico, wishes to kill a man, he makes a figure of him out of burnt clay, strips of cloth,etc. and then muttering incantations, runs thorns through the head or stomach of the figure, to make his victim suffer correspondingly. Sometimes, the Cora Indian makes a more beneficint use of this sort of homoeopathic magic. When he wishes to multiply his flocks or herds, he models a figure of the animal he wants in wax or clay or carves it from tuff, and deposits it in a cave of the mountains; for these Indians believe that the mountains are the masters of all riches, including cattle and sheep. Some of you will recall the rather strange performance reported of Jacob in Genesis, Chapter III. This maggical or superstitious principle of the Indians may shed some light on that ancient performance, I remember once while traveling, I met some rather primitive folk, although living in a civilized state, who guarded carefully the parings of their nails and hair. I was amused and interested. They themselves could not explain their action. They knew this was an accepted custom among them and so they observed it -- but this practise becomes quite clear,in the light of the principles which I have presented above, and in addition to that, we read that there is this practise common among the Malays. "Take the parings of nails, they advise you; "hair, eyebrows,spittle,etc.of your intended victim, enough to represent every part of his person, and then make them up into his likeness, with wax from a deserted bees-comb, scorch

the figure slowly by holding it over a lamp every night for seven nights, and say"It is not the wax that I am scorching;

It is the liver,heart and spleen of so-and-so that I scorch" After the seventh time, burn the figure and your victim will die. A common practise to-day of burning or hanging a person in effigy was originally believe to directly cause the death of that person whose image was being burned or hanged. And in the ritual of some ancient people,there were prayers against the power of the enemy, to use these charms. Thus for example: in an ancient Babylonian hymn to the fire-god Nusku, there are the words "Those who have made images of me, reproducing my features,

Who have taken away my breath, torn my hair,

Who have rent my clothes, have hindered my feet from treading the dust

May the fire-god, the strong one, break their charm."

I cannot resist a temptation to bring to your attention another example of superstition,believed in and practised in accordance with the first of the two principles expressed -- the principle of homoeopathic magic. Many and varied were the methods used by ancient heroes to win the love of a fair one. Thus, the Hindu, sick with love, would make a clay image of the heart of his loved one, and shoot an arrow into the center of it, "only the bow-string must be of hemp, the shaft of the arrow must be of black ala wood, its plume an owl's feather, and its barb, a thorn."The wound inflicted on the heart of the clay image was supposed to make a corresponding impression upon the woman's heart. This custom may also explain where some of our modern cartoonists -- who imagine themselves perhaps entirely free from superstition -- get some of their material from. It is also reported that ancient witches and wizards melted wax,made in the form of hearts, in the fire in order to make the hearts of their sweethearts to melt of love. And one authority reports, a custom still commonly observed in parts of Europe; if a lover lose his sweetheart,either by death or her faithlessness, he will make a waxen model

of his heart, bring it to church and offer it to god or a saint or whomsoever he may worship with a prayer that the wound in his heart be healed. This, says the same authority, is interesting in that it shows how, in these late times, magic, or I would say superstition, comes to be incorporated in religion. This holding of wax images, of ailing parts of the body, is in its origin, purely magical; the prayer to the saint or deity or god, is purely religious; the combination of the two is a crude if pathetic, attempt to turn both magic and religion to account for the benefit of the sufferer. All of this probably appears strange, foreign and ancient to you. And yet you would be surprised to learn how a great deal of this ancient superstition still persists in ancient form, in the modern world. In Italy for example, Charles Godfrey Leland, not very long ago found certain mountain-villages, where innumerable old pagan superstitious and some of them almost barbaric customs still persisted almost unchanged, and witches and magicians practised religious rites almost as they had done several thousand or perhaps hundreds of years ago. A certain superstitious reverence for certain herbs, because of their supposed healing powers, is still held by many, even in our own country, and the use of these herbs is accompanied with certain absurd rites and superstitious incantations for help from the stars which are supposed to exercise an influence over such people. In early days, and in mediaeval times, the stars were studied carefully for their influence over the lives of men and the faces of men and women were studied in order to discover the stars that influenced them. A well-known book on Cabala or Mysticism, called the Zohar, written toward the end of the 13th century, says "Just as we see in the firmament above, covering all things, different signs which are formed of the stars and planets, and which contain secret things and profound mysteries, studied by those who are wise and expert in those things, so there are in the skin, which is the cover of the body of the son of man, and which is like the sky, which covers all things above, signs and features which are the stars and planets of the

skin, indicating secret things and profound mysteries whereby the wise are attracted who understand the reading of the mysteries of the human face. " (Zohar, II P.76.)

Innumerable are the superstitions regarding how to cure the sick; death, the use of the bodies of the dead, blood, etc. and the persons still believing in these superstitions do not believe themselves to be heathens but live in civilized or semi - civilized countries. Let me give you a few examples out of hundreds:- this one from Germany:- May 19th, 1861. (Not so ancient) A man named Bellanot, who was executed in 1861, confessed at his trial that he had killed a certain woman in order to drink her blood, and so get rid of the epilepsy to which he was said to have been subject. That, a superstition of revengeance.

From Russia comes a story that a certain peasant sufferent from paralysis of the right arm. He was told by a witch or healer, that if he ate a human heart, he would recover. He thereupon proceeded to murder a six year old girl, cut her heart out of her body and devoured it. In 1862, four shepherds in Austria opened two graves, cut portions from the corpses boiled the portions and sprinkled sheep into the brew. This treatment was supposed to protect the animals from infection. In 1867, in Germany, this happened:- The son of a peasant was suffering from a leg injury. Instead of calling in a doctor, the father went to a "wise woman" for advice. She declared the boy was bewitched, and would not recover until the witch, who se name and address were given, had named the necessary remedies. The peasant went to the witch and by brutal intimidation, forced from the poor woman, the recipe of a potion, the use of which however, did not cure the sick boy's leg. The peasant thereupon, went again to the wise woman, who gave him the advice to use force, and in the following way:- He must bind the witch fast, hand and foot; then tear out a tuft of the hair of her head; dip this in the blood, coming from a deep traverse wound in the ~~xxxxx~~ sole of the right foot, and mix it

with her vomited-up food, and use the result as a fumigation-cure for the leg. No sooner said than punctually and earnestly done and executed. By a strange coincidence, the healing of the leg-injury began after the fumigation began to take place. At the trial of the case of the woman, who had been crippled by the cut wound, the accused stood all the more upon the justice of his act because the cure of a leg had begun. There are hundreds of such cases on record which I could quote to you--some of them too horrible to relate. But I think I have quoted enough to prove my point. All of these, you will note, were not of ancient times, but of very recent times. People subjected themselves to all manner of cruel persecution and suffering, because of their genuine faith in superstition and superstitious rites. For example: there is a story of a woman in Venice, who was compelled to hold burning sulphur to her nose because she was sick. And when she was warned that the more sensitive she was, and the more she struggled against the remedy, the more her healers were convinced that she was possessed by an evil spirit, and the more strongly they compelled her to yield. I suppose the poor woman became cured from her sickness just in order to escape the torture of the cure or remedy administered. Birth, sickness and death are occasions when superstitious are given full opportunity in indulge in all sorts of superstitious beliefs and performances. I was, for example, once told of the practise among some people to lean over the face or body of a person when he is dying, This seemed at first, a strange custom to me. I tried to trace the origin or meaning and purpose of the custom, and after much fruitless study, I finally discovered that the Seminole Indians of Florida, when a woman dies in childbirth, take the infant and hold it over her face, in order that the child may receive the departing spirit, and thus acquire the strength and courage and experience of its dying parent. The Romans, I found also, in the early days, would have a near kinsman lean over the body of a dying person in order to inhale the last breath of the departed. Thus may a custom practised by people who do not

understand its meaning or significance, be traced to a superstition. The study of superstition is interesting and yet terrible and frightful to pursue. How many thousands have been slain--offered up as sacrifices to to deities, made blood-thirsty by their worshipers, because of the superstition, that if only that deity might be appeased and propitiated, harvest might be good, and the tribe increase. And the rude and humiliating part of it all is that all of this barbarity did not happen so very long ago. Indeed in our own day and age, how many thousands of superstitions, not so bloody, perhaps, but still superstitions, are cherished by millions of people. I know, for example, that there are a great many people today who still believe in the efficacy of the evil eye, and in the significance of dreams. Some people, for example, believe today, that the way to overcome the evil eye, is to take a handful of salt and pass it around the head of a child who has been bewitched, and throw a little of it in each corner of the room, and the remainder over the threshold. Another remedy is for the mother to kiss the child three times, but spitting after each kiss. In parts of certain countries of Europe, it is still believed that if a person wear a red ribbon around his neck, he will be protected against all diseases. There are thousands who believe that it is an evil sign to have one's clothing mended while on the person, for that will make the person lose his memory. Many people will not begin an important journey or undertaking unless it be on a Tuesday. Tjis is probably based upon the fact that on the third day of creation, according to Genesis "God saw that it was good" and because such a phrase does not occur in the account of the second day, there are many who will avoid undertaking anything important. The practise of lighting candles on one's birthday was done originally in order to make the demons flee, because one was supposed to be particularly susceptible to the power of demons on the day of one's birth. The more study one devoted to the subject, the more amazed does one become

at the important part superstition still plays in our life to-day, not only among backward peoples, but even among civilized people . Of course, you expect to find it among backward peoples. Dr.Bertrand Russell tells of his recent visit to China. He says young China has to contend against a terrible dead-weight of ignorance and superstition in the mass of the people. When I left the banquet to go on board boat on which I was leaving Chang-Sha, it happened that an eclipse of the moon was in progress. As in the earliest annals of Chinese history,the streets were full of people, beating gongs to frighten away the heavedy dog who was supposed to be trying to eat up the moon; little bon-fires were being lit everywhere to re-kindle the moon's light by sympathetic magic. My friend, an Englishman, told me that often as he walked about, he had heard passersby express astonishment that he could bend the knee,because he was a foreign devil,and devils have to keep their knees always straight. They also (these supposed devils) can only travel in straight lines--and therefore every Chinese house has the front door opening on to a blank wall, with the court-yard around the corner. Even within the court-yard a screen provides other corners, so that at worst, the evil spirits cannot get beyond the servants' quarters. Great care has to be given in putting up telegraph-wires to prevent them from pointing straight at any man's house, because, if they did, they would help devils to get at him. There are innumerable superstitions of this kind, some merely picturesque, others very inconvenient. Educated people do not believe them--but they have to be respected in any public undertaking in China. Until recently, no house could be built of more than one story, for fear of disturbing the spirits of the wind and the air. That is in far-off China. And yet you would be amazed could you read the facts of the superstitions that were,not so long ago, and some that are still faithfully practised and observed among us. How long ago was it that we burned witches ? In 1655

in New England a law was passed which read"Witchdraft,which is fellowship by covenant with a familiar spirit to be punished with death;and consulters with witches not to be tolerated,but either to be cut off by death or banishment or other suitable pumishment" and you are all of course familiar with the fanatical, superstitioud outbreaks in Salem, in 1691-92. In Europe, thousands of innocent women and men who possessed some bodily imperfection,such as a mole birthmark, deformity, or even anaesthetic area of the skin,were accused an convicted of witchdraft or sorcery and burned alive,or otherwise brutally put to death.

And now in conclusion, permit me merely to mention some superstitions that are still commonly believed. I will not take time to discuss them. There are many superstitions associated with weddings. There are people who believe that if the bride laughs just before the ceremony,it is a warning of a wedded life of tears. The bride and bridegroom must not speak to each other going up the church-aisles,because the one who does will go elsewhere for love,in a short time. ************

These, and innumerable other superstitions about every phase in life are still believed in by millions; the evil eye, the significance of dreams, bad omens, carrying of lucky stones, belief in good and evil days, lucky and unlucky encounters with animals, entering a house through one door and leaving by another, walking under a ladder, etc....If a cat licks her paws, it is a sign to some people that visitors will come. If one drops certain silverware, it is a sign that certain kind of visitors will come; itching of the hand is a sign to some people that one will receive money; itching of the feet is a sign that one will travel; if one break a mirror, he will have seven years of bad luck; if you step over a child, it will stop growing; to make it resume growing, re-cross it; I do not intend to enumerate all of the superstitious beliefs of our age,

I intend only to give you a general idea of the prevalence of superstitious belief in this year of grace, 1922. Indeed, just yesterday, you probably all read in the newspapers of the serious investigation conducted by a certain assistant-professor of biology, of the famous ghost of Antigonish County, Canada. The ghost was formally charged with arson, assault and cruelty to animals. Of course the thinking - people do not take this seriously. But there are still millions of men and women who still believe in the superstitions of ghosts and spooks and hob-goblins and spirits and what-not. We have not yet passed out of the superstition-age of human history. And until belief in superstition of whatever kind is superceded by a scientific attitude of mind, we can hope for very little real progress on the part of the mass of uneducated, half-educated, and even educated people. For superstition and belief in superstition are not the possession of one group or class or type of men. There are very few of us who are entirely free from it. The latter part of the announced subject"Many of our Modern Beliefs and Opinions that have their Roots in Ancient Superstitions"I hope to have the opportunity to discuss at some future time.

No. 16

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN.

(By Ernest L. Welborn)

In the opinion of many people, of whom the author of this paper is one, no line of study is at the same time more interesting and profitable than the biographies of great men. The name of Benjamin Franklin has international fame, and undoubtedly he should be ranked near Washington and Lincoln in the list of distinguished Americans. His part in our early history was very large indeed, but his career has so many aspects that we are staggered by the versatility of his genius and the magnitude of his achievements. Remembering that fundamentally the problems of human life change very little from generation to generation , we can find interest in many problems as Franklin dealt with them. The minister, business man, lawyer, educator, public official+ one might include everybody- will find something interesting in Franklin's life. More especially as Americans we are interested in the part played by Franklin in making of the American Commonwealth.

In presenting a paper on Franklin the author is sensible of the limitations of his own knowledge as well as the limitations of time. It is to be distinctly understood that this paper is not based on any original investigation. The author's contibution to the subject is his selection of topics for discussion and his reaction to the facts concerning Franklin. These facts are very well established. Doubtless the contents of the Autobiography are the most generally disseminated facts concerning Franklin's life. However, one can scarcely depend altogether on the Autobiography for several reasons, viz., that it breaks off at a point in the author's life some time preceding the Revolution; moreover, it was written at odd times without the use of documents and is so condensed in form that it may be regarded as very fragmentary; and finally, a person's comments on his own life to his own son might have limitations of several kinds. Paul Leicester Ford's excellent book, "The Many Sided Franklin" is recommened to any one wishing to read up on the subject. Also, a new work by Wm. Cabell Bruce, "Benjamin Franklin Self-Revealed" is a monumental book based on Franklin's letters and papers.

In addition to what has already been said, one additional

introductory topic will be added- namely a brief outline of the life of Franklin, as an aid in locating certain selected events which will be introduced later. Benj. Franklin was born at Boston in 1706. He resided there until 1723. In 1723 at the age of seventeen he ran away from home and went to Philadelphia. With the exception of one year he resided at Philadelphia until 1757. During this time he engaged in the printing business with such success that he was able to retire in 1748 at the age of 42 years, for the purpose of spending all his time in philosophic studies(or scientific as we now say). However, the call of public duty interfered seriously with this purpose. During the remainder of this period he engaged in his famous electrical experiments and for many years was a member of the Colonial Assembly. Of the 26 years between 1757 and 1785 he spent approximately 25 years in Europe in the service of his country. There were two missions to England, the second of which terminated in 1776. In the same year he was sent to France to represent our interests and he remained there until 1785. Following his return home he was a member of the Constitutional Convention, and he was active along many lines until he died in 1790 at the age of 84.

The first main topic will be the qualities of the man Franklin as interpreted by the author. One must assume at the very outset that a man who achieved such prodigious success inherited qualities which we usually include under the term genius. He came of a family without distinction, being one of 17 children, and as in the case of Lincoln, we are unable to explain the gifted child by his antecedents. However, we have the facts before us. Franklin himself tells us that he possessed an excellent memory,"a sound understanding and solid judgment in prudential matters" and a "mechanic genius". Like Lincoln also, Franklin was denied an education in the ordinary sense of the word. He had one year in the Boston Latin School. Beyond this he was self-educated. We know that he early acquired a taste for reading and that he often sat up most of the night reading a borrowed book. He worked for a good literary style by practicing the rewriting of some of Addison's essays, and he studied independently French, Italian, Spanish, and Latin. Such incidents are typical of how he secured his education. With such slight opportunity as he had , he became oneef the most scholarly men of his time. Harvard and Yale each conferred on him the honorary A.M. Oxford honored hime with a doctorate, and he was admitted to the world's greatest learned societies.

3.

Though Franklin is to be classed as an "intellectual" we find that his social instincts were highly developed and that he entered into the life of his fellows to a very great extent. he was decidedly a family man. At the age of 24 he married Deborah Read, and his family consisted of two children besides his natural son, Wm. Franklin. It is probable that his wife was not to any great extent an intellectual companion, and if we may judge by the spelling of her letters, her calling him "Pappy", etc., she had little education. However, Franklin had the reputation of being very happy in his home, and his letters reveal an affectionate spirit, much thoughtfulness in sending presents to members of his family, and an anxiety to be at home. "There is testimony to the effect that he never uttered a hasty or angry word to any member of his household, servants or otherwise"(Ford).

Moreover he had a great capacity for winning and keeping friends, which in Bruce's words,"made his life as mellow as a ripe peach". In his Autobiography Franklin speaks with evident pride of retaining throughout life friends he made in his early years. Practical man that he was , he also confesses that these friends were of great use to him, and no doubt his friendliness helps to explain his success in being retained in public office for many years.

Franklin had a keen sense of humor which has been much commented upon. His spirit was buoyant, and John Adams testified that "he had wit at will". He rarely poked fun at other people individually but he often did at himself, not only in conversation but in the columns of his paper. Moreover he was an incorrigible punster, as the numerous examples in his writings prove.

One quality of a public leader which Franklin lacked was ability as a speaker. Possibly this explains to some extent his unfavorable attitude toward men who talk much. Poor Richard said, "Here comes the orator with his flood of words and drop of reason", and again,"The worst wheel of the cart makes the most noise". Jefferson is quoted as saying of Franklin and Washington, "I never heard either of them speak ten minutes at a time, nor to any but the main point, which was to decide the question". In the Auto-biography Franklin confesses that he was a bad speaker, but he adds that he generally carried his points.

4.

Moral and religious questions occupied a very considerable place in Franklin's thought, and some attention will be given here to his principles. The genesis of his doctrines is interesting and illuminating. His parents attempted to bring him up in the Presbyterian faith, but his keen and well-stored young mind rejected the dogmas of the Church, and he created for himself a set of beliefs that seems to have been built upon two cardinal principles: faith in God and service to one's fellows. His doctrine of serving mankind not as a favor, but as paying some of the debt he owed boothers, and of doing good, without thought of a reward in Heaven, and with humility and abiding faith in God's goodness, as set for in his writings constitutes a confession of faith that could scarcely be in more admirable spirit.. Humorously he expressse his doctrine thus: "Serving God is doing good to man, but praying is thought an easier serving, and therefore most generally chosen!' His unorthodoxy is suggested by his writing his own book of devotions, which no doubt was very natural for an editor to do. His sincerity is proved by the rigorous scheme of habituation in the moral virtues he under-took as a young man, and also by the uncommon amount of service he rendered to individuals and to the public.

Allusion has been made to Franklin's practical turn of mind. This seems to be the most fundamental and important element in his character. Whether in improving heating stoves; in performing the duties of diplomat or maker of constitutions; or in furthering educational enterprises, his efforts were always entirely practical. A very long list of practical devices, inventions, and improvements in his native city might be cited as showing the practical aspect of his mind. In all cases in which he invented a new device, he omitted patenting it, and often other men profited by his inventions. Moreover, Franklin's practical point of view was not narrow, and he had the supreme ability of handling large problems of statesman-ship from the point of view of genuinely useful results. It was Franklin who secured 43 million francs from France to finance the Revolution, and it was Franklin who proposed the compromise between the small and large states in the Constitutional Convention.

5.

It is proposed to proceed now from the foregoing brief analysis of the man Franklin to a consideration of a few selected aspects of his career, and it is proposed further to treat them from the point of view of the interests of a modern man and to show incidentally that Franklin was a remarkably modern man.

The selection and pursuit of a vocation is of course a well-nigh universal experience. Franklin's vocational life affords several points for discussion. His choice of the printer's trade was largely due to the earnest study of his aptitudes and interests on the part of his father, and the wisdom and unselfishness that guided him in foregoing his purpose to make his son a soap-maker and in making him a printer is worthy of the highest praise. After Franklin's apprenticeship and various experiences as a journeyman, he set up in Philadelphia as editor and stationer, as is well known. Franklin tells us that he loved the printing business, which undoubtedly had much to do with his success.. Considering his qualities this is not to be wondered at, especially when we add to the qualities already mentioned that he was a born advertiser. He wrote ads. not only concerning what he had to sell but also concerning anything which could be made the excuse for an ad. Of course he did a prodigious amount of writing during his 40 years of editorial work, not only of news, but essays, letters, poems, or what not to fill a column. His collected writings fill ten volumes, and of all that he wrote, Ford states that his best work consisted of the little essays he wrote during his years in France. One of these is the familiar story of The Whistle.

It is trite to say that the modern newspaper is one of the most powerful influences we have. It is also trite to say that much that newspapers publish especially the yellow journals, is vicious and should not be printed. Franklin, by contrast, had high ideals of the function of a newspaper; he endeavored to make its contents of genuine educational and news value, and he prided himself that during 50 years, "scarce one libellous piece appeared in his paper," and he detested "personal accusation, detraction, and calumny."

Bruce states that Franklin possessed the scientific temperament in the highest degree. His combination of scientific mind and business and political talents is indeed remarkable. We are told that his greatest pleasure consisted in scientific research,

and his closest friends were medical men. Apparently we here come close to the real Franklin, and it seems odd that most of such a man's life should have been devoted to practical affaiss. It would not be of any special value here to note the many scientific problems Franklin studied, though such a list would impress upon us the variety and extent of these problems. It is well known that the domestication of lightning and the invention of the lightning rod were the two things upon which his fame as a scientist rested. From our point of view Franklin's scientific work does not seem particularly remarkable, but it was doubtless not so in his day. We are told that "rarely has any single peaceful incident ever so fired the human imagination" as his experiments with lightning. It is interesting to speculate upon what Franklin might have accomplished as a scientist had he found it possible to devote his life to scientific research. He might have become the greateast scientist of all time and introduced the age of electricity many decades earlier in the world's history.

It is obviously impossible to consider the political career of Franklin in any detail whatsoever, since it is so extensive. The discussion will be restricted to the explanation of Franklin's doctrines and policies in political affairs. We can readily comprehend how his environment, personality, and life experiences made him from the very beginning a champion of democracy in government. As a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for twenty years he rendered conspicious service in the struggle of the inhabitants against the privileges and prerogatives enjoyed by the heirs of Wm. Penn, who lived in England and enjoyed the fruits of the labor of the people of the Commonwealth, at the same time being exempt from all responsibility. Franklin was far ahead of practice in America in his views concerning the right of the common man to be represented in the affairs of government.

He spent nearly all of the period from 1757 to 1776 in England as the agent of the colonies, he being the representative of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and some others of the colonies that saw fit to appoint hime. He labored in the interest of the colonies during the period of increasing tension over the rights they claimed. He exerted great influence and once was permitted

to speak before the bar of the House of Commons. At this time and during the Revolution there was a sharp division of opinion in England over the questions at issue, and Franklin had on his side men of the type of Davis Hume. Franklin's position was exceedingly difficult, he being charged with being Pro-British at home and being blamed in England for what happened at home. His general attitude until forced by later events to change, was that the best interests of all concerned lay in a peaceful settlement. He felt that, to quote a letter of 1760, "the foundation of the future grandeur and stability of the British Empire lay in America". It is interesting to speculate as to what would have been the course of history had Franklin's views prevailed. Needless to say, he was absolutely loyal to the colonies at all times, and that after the Declaration of Independence he rendered conspicuous service.

In 1776 he was sent to France as the chief of our three ministers. He received a wonderful welcome in France. Van Tyne says, "Adams declared that his reputation was more universal than that of Newton, Voltaire, or Frederick the Great. Of love and esteem too he had more than they. Not only was his name familiar to nobility, clergy, and philosophers, 'but there was scarcely a peasnat or citizen, a valet de chambre, a coachman, or footman, a lady's chambermaid or a scullion in a kitchen, who was not familiar with it and who did not consider him a friend to humankind'". Franklin did not give up his democratic ways in the circles of French nobility, but he displayed no hesitancy or awkwardness in receiving the attentions of the great, including the fair sex, and we are told that the great ladies placed laurel wreaths on his brow and saluted him with kisses. While France was ready to help us, there were obstacles to be overcome, and much of Franklin's success was due to his diligence and his ability to flatter or do whatever else was useful (and not dishonorable) in managing men. Moreover it is surprising to note that Congress was in the habit of anticipating the aid of the French, and that the the plan of procedure was to draw bills against Franklin, where-upon it became his duty to secure the wherewithal to pay them. He speaks of the dreaded drafts that all but covered him and of his reluctance to make repeated requests for aid. It seems, however,

that Franklin never failed and as a result we received loans and gifts from France to the amount of 43 million francs. Moreover, he rendered many other kinds of service, and his writings indicate very clearly how onerous thses many duties proved to be in time of war. Lord Rockingham of England tembled discreetly ehen he trembled at Franklin's going to France.

This completes my brief analysys of Franklin. Nothing has been said concerning his shortcomings. Of course, being human, he had many, but they seem unimportant as compared with his virtues and accomplishments. I close with the observation made in beginning, that one is staggered by the versatility of the man and the magnitude of his accomplishments.

While an idealist, he was also very practical. He was one of the first men to call attention to the untold and undeveloped wealth in the mountains. While he saw the sealth in the mountains he at the same time realized the poverty of the people of his day. He realized that where God had blessed man with natural wealth, He laid upon men the crown of responsibility for its development and proper use. (This

No. 17

SOME CAUSES AND RESULTS OF THE WORLD WAR

1914-1918 A.D.

Terre Haute Ind. Literary Club

April 24, 1922.

By the Rev. Baxter R. Nesbit, Clinton Ind.

It is with some timidity that I undertake to set down a few thoughts about this subject. I am not sure that we are far enough removed from the great event to be able to see the causes and results as they really exist. Time will discover many things, that this hour is wholly unable to see; but there are certain facts that we hope to be able to make clear. From all appearances, the world is mightily struggling to turn a sharp corner in its history. we have lived twenty centuries of the Christian era to come to this hour to find the stream of history, contrary to what the best minds think it ought to be, jamed with the drift of fallen nations. We what to ask, Has Christianity failed? If we look at human affairs from an outside point of view, some will say yes to this question. When the world war came, many of the world's greatest men raised their hands in holy horror and said, "The Christian religion has utterly failed to balance the nations in their struggle for the perfecting of civilization". There is, however, an inside point of view that we must not fail to see. Christianity was not to blame, but the failure of men to discover the real eternal truth of Christianity was to blame. Had the makers of history followed closely Jesus' sermon on the mount, the world war would naver have cursed this hour; but they did not, so here lies, to the writer's mind, the first real cause of the terrible struggle.

We need not, however, be pessimistic about the condition of civilization, and little more about the good outcome in the future: for behind the dim unknown standeth God within the shadow, keeping watch above His own. God is on His

throne and all's well with the world. We struggle to believe that all is well with the world, when millions have died, millions are dying, nations have fallen, nations are falling, and the dark clouds of dispair seem to hover over the earth. Did God forsee this hour? Was it apart of His plan of human history? If so, Is He just? Let us know that God is dealing with free willed man, and, that free willed man limits God's omnipotence. It is His plan to work out the highest and best civilization through the free choice of men. Man's erroneous choice has brought the world to this awful time, but a prodigal world that makes a self discovery will, by the help of God, climb to a higher civilization. Self discovery is the eternal hope of man. God's predestination of future blessedness rests upon this fact. If we know God's view of human progress, it might be that He will turn the world yet, into higher and nobler paths of history by permitting, through the free choice of men, the terrible world war to be an experience to the nations, that makes them learn that any civilization apart from Christian truth will clash in the horrors of war. Man discovers himself when in tears, and tears turn the hearts of men godward. God moves with the race, and He is immanent in this world struggle. Crowns have been torn from kingly heads. Let us not lament what has fallen, except the thirty millions of lives; for nothing has fallen, perhaps, but what, it may be in God's view, ought to have fallen.

Art, science, new and better form of government, and a greater discovery of religious truth have been conceived and born in war. The sacrifice has been terrible for the race to bear, but lying at the root of all human progress is sacrifice. Jesus' cross was true to this principle. With this thought in mind, we ask, Is the dream of eternal earthly peace a possible thing? At this hour, the nations are looking that way, as they naver have before. We yearn for a civilization that knows enough to evolve onto higher plains of life through the process of education and universal brotherhood. Germanic philosophy says

losophy says that war is necessay to human progress. The allied nations of the world evidently believe that eternal peace is a possible thing, and, that education ought to be the only thing necessay to the historic betterment of mankind. I do not believe, this point can be definitely settled, but I do believe that God walks in paths of righteousness, and that any race or the world that walks in the same path, will come to the highest and best realization of the goodness of God; and supreme happiness of mankind. After a survey of these fundamentals, let us turn to more specific causes.

I. Racial. In the last days of July and the first of August 1914, the whole world was making inquiry as to the exact cause of the tremendous affair. No one seemed to definitely know, except perhaps the crowned heads of Europe. About the first thing that came foreward, giving any explanation, was, that it was a war between the Teutons and the Slavs over racial hatred. The war broke at that point and it was in some sense a racial conflict, but the causes lay more remotely and deeper in the historic stream of the European peoples.

Let us look back over a general trend of the European nations. England, France, Russia, and other European nations had obtained in one way and another large colonial possessions. Germany, under the guiding hand of Bismark, had spent most of her energy, building up her internal affairs. At the end of the Napoleonic wars, the German Empire had a population of less than 25,000,000 people. A hundred years later, at the outbreak of the great war of 1914, German's population had grown to be 70,000,000. As recently as the Franco-Prussian war of 1870, the German population was a little more than 40,000,000. At that time, German industry was not highly developed as compared with England and France. But it became the policy of the new German Empire to promote manufactures of all kinds. The success of this policy was so great that Germany became increasingly able to compete every where with the manufactures of other countries. This meant, that in normal times, there were willions of

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of people in Germany, who had to depend on the outside world; so Germany, quite naturally, made her bid for the world's trade. She looked about and found England, France, Portugal, Holland, and Russia owning large colonial possessions, where trade could be carried on with advantage. Right here, Germany set herself to find her place in the sun.

England's historic position had compelled her to adhere to the policy of naval supremacy: so Germany's historic position in the heart of Europe had led her to the policy of militarism. It would be useless to consider whether Germany originally adopted the military ideal through fear of powerful neighbors and the need of self defense, or whether the German race is inherently militant and aggressive. Most any race put into a peculiar relation to other races will shape their policy along lines of self defense. Historic forces, natural, political, and spiritual will more or less determine the trend of history of any people. I think this can be shown with any nation of the European continent. The world does not seem to have come to that high state of civilization, where nations determine their policy along altruistic lines. The law of self defense and selfishness dictates. Such forces drove Europe onto the breakers. Contrary to such matters, however, the world had been disposed to think of the Germanic people as peace loving, contented, and to praise them for their educational and scientific progress, and their many contributions to the culture of the world.

After the unification of Germany following the war with France in 1870 and the smaller wars of the Bismarkian period, there came the rapid growth in industry and commerce. Germany began to assume the role of the leading powers within the European continent. France strove for recuperation and formed an alliance with Russia. Germany secured Austria and Italy, but relied mainly upon her own prowess for protection against the Gallo-Slavic combination. In a country like England, military ideals were obsolete. The island boundries

of the United Kingdom were fixed by nature, and were not to be changed. Her relations with her colonial possessions were increasingly those of mutual helpfulness and voluntary cooperation. The British conceived of their empire as a thing in harmony with the world and progress, and not as a thing, that was blocking the rightful progess of any other nation or race.

But, if the British Empire was a finished affair, subject to a peaceful decentralization through the growth of the overseas dominions, it was quite otherwise with the German Empire. England with 45,000,000 people in the home island, controlled a great empire in all continents and seas. Germany with 70,000,000 was now outstripping England in quantity and variety of industrial products, and was rapidly contesting England's primacy in merchant marine. Germany began more and more to demand her place in the sun. As her sense of military and commercial powers increased, her national pride assumed aggressive and arrogant forms.

Fear, rather than arrogance however, was at the root of much of the discord and conflict between the nations. Germany feared that the vast merchant fleet needful to carry on her commerce might at some critical time suffer unless protected by a great navy. England, on the other hand, feared lest Germany, already dominant on land by reason of her superior army, might at some juncture destroy the British Empire, if to Germany's military machine, there was also added the power of a great navy, approaching that of England in extent. Thus England was led to lay aside all differences with France and Russia and to arrange for the combined use of England and French fleets. England also began to construct new warship, which brought about the revolution of the world's navies in size and character.

The commercial rivaly between Eng. and Germany was a perfectly natural consequence of the historic forces that drifted England and Germany into aertain lines of international relation. Each nation was looking to its own selfish

interests and proposed to protect them at any cost. England and Germany being the two leading nations caused them to be rival centres. Each sought alliances that looed toward self protection, wherever such could be found. Such alliances quite naturally worked along the line of common interests.

The old time rivaly between England and germany was not the only cause of selfish alliances and world conflict. Between the Slav and the Teuton, hatred had existed for many centuries. Conflicts between these two races date back to the time when the Germans sold Slavs into slavery. Germany had made an ally of Austria and was using her to drive a Teutonic wedge through Slavonic civilization.

The Turkish Empire at the time of its greatest extent had held in subjection various lands and nationalities of Southeastern Europe, Western Asia, and Norther Africa. The forces of progress that became so accelerated with the revolutionary period at the end of the Eighteeneth Century came to the aid of the Western nations as against the decayed despotism of Turkey. Greece, Serbia, Romania and Bulgaria emerged as European peoples, and began to struggle for bounderies, for seaports, and future security: as their citizens became intelligent and infused with an intense spirit of national pride. Inevitably, Turkish authority was superceded in Egypt and the Barbary states, through the commercial and colonizing energy of Western European powers. Germany and Austria Hungary were increasingly convinced that in the future disintegration of the old Turkish Empire, they must be recognized in and exceptional way, and must be allowed by Russia, England, and France to acquire an undisputed influence from the Adreatic to the Black Sea and the Persian Gulf.

Not only was turkey collapXsing, but Persia had become suject to the commercial energy and political influence of the European empires, Russia and England. Germany's capacity meanwhile for taking a large part in the commercial and economic development of the world, was increasing more rapidly

than any of the other European nations. German advanced agents saw in the undeveloped ragions of Asiatic Turkey, a great opportunity for obtaining many products and a large and permanent market for the German wares.

In furtherance of this large ambition for an economic and political confederation extending from the North Sea to the Persian Gulf, German deplomatic and military influence had for a long time been at work in Constantinople to gain a dominate place in the councils of the Turkish government. The alliance with Austria Hungary was a necessay part of the great progect. It was also needful for Germany, that Austria, rather than Russia, shohld guide the destinies of the smaler Balkan states, which lay between the Teutonic Empire and the Turkish domain.

The importance of the Balkan and Turkish struggle can be understood only when one has in mind the great projects upon which the German policy had embarked. The bitter feud between Austria and Serbia over the annexation of Bosnia by the Vienna Government had awakened the whole Slav world to a sever antoganism of the Teutonic people. Austria made a bitter enemy of Serbia, when she destroyed Serbia's dream of expansion, that comprehended Bosnia and part of the Adreatic coast. All these political events widdened the casm between the two races, and the assination of the heir to the Hapsburg throne gave Austria her pretext for a further attack that was was expected to secure contfol of the necessay water and rail routes to Turkey. We will also take notice that for a number or years, the Teutonic yoke put upon the Slavs of Austria Hungary, all the time stirred Serbia and the other Slav nations to all kinds of intrigue against Austria. It was the ambition of the Slavs of the Balkan states to divorce the Slav citizens of Austria Hungary from their nation, and to join the Slav os Russia and the Balkan states

A sharp rivalry had existed for a long time between the two races for control of Constantinople and the peaceful penetration of Persia and the Turkish provinces, South of the Black Sea. If Germany and Austria should get control

of the water and rail rout s to Turkey, Russia would be defeated. This was one of the main causes of Russia's backing Serbia in her quarrel with Austria.

Germany was prepared to support Austria to the utmost, while Russia felt herself compelled to take the field in behalf of Serbia. It was fully realized by Germanny that France must support Russia. From the German standpoint, the fateful hour had arrived. Looking back over the history of the European nations certain forces had been at work, building an iron ring around Teutonic civilization. The petty wars that Germany had provoked in order to carry out selfish ambition in continental Europe had turned the other European nations against her. England, France, Belgium, Russia, and the Balkan states were in the main allied against the central powers. Italy was the ally of the central powers only on a war of defense. She had little liking for Austria, however, and could not consent to back Austria in a war of offense against Serbia. When the war came, Italy joined the allies and by it, enhanced the iron ring around the nations of central Europe. The historic course of European history for a century trended toward the war of 1914-1918. International rivalry in trade, racial jealously, and colonial ambition struck the hour of the great conflict when the Arch Duke of Austria fell at the hands of the Slav assasin.

The fact that Germany was ready when the war came is sufficient evidence that she wished it. It is true that for twenty years she had proclaimed her purpose through her acts to modify the *status quo* of the other nations about her. She had challenged Britain on the seas, she had assailed France through Morocco and backed Austria against Russia. The governmental policy of her teachers and soldiers had pointed toward the belief that only through a victorious war could Germany attain, what she thought was her rightful place among the nations of the world. Millions of Germans held this doctrine. It was taught in the schools of Germany to every child of the Empire till, as a nation, they had determined to work it out at the point of the sword.

The whole course of the Kaiser, since he came to the throne and supplanted Bismark, was to push German civilization Farther and farther into world affairs, even at the expense of the liberty and rights of other nations. That such a movement made the war an inevitable matter can hardly be mistaken. "The language of her teachers and scholars, the words of her emperor, and the frequent utterances of her official spokesmen had ended by convincing the statesmen and several of the peoples of Europe, that Germany was seeking world power...thereby bringing together nations, whose unity, once achieved, threatened her interests, perhaps all her hopes and ambitions", which in turn stimulated Germany to war it out at the first opportunity.

August 4, 1914, therefore marked the beginning of the world war that in the end was destined to complete the ruin of the whole edifice Bismark had erected. The union of all the rivals of Germany, he had feared, and in his life time had prevented, had come to pass. England, France, Belgium, Russia, the Balkan states, and italy formed an iron band around the Bismarkian government. All this too, German statesmen might have seen would occur; for Germany, herself, had brought such an alliance about.

3. As Americans, we had not altogether comprehended the trend of European history toward the impending war. When it broke, we were curious to know the real cause. It remained to Woodrow Wilson, then president of the U.S. to say the exact word. Students of the history of Europe had named the cause particularly to be racial and commercial jealously; but Mr. Wilson put the cause in the disposition of autocratic government, struggling against democracy. Let us look into this Wilsonian idea.

Americans must feel justly proud, whatever their political beliefs, of Woodrow Wilson. To-day, he is pusked into a political corner, but the greatness of the man, historians will, in the future, well note. For the world and American in particular, he struck the key note that voiced for all time the

real cause of the titantic struggle. That note was the attempt of the spirit of autocracy to push its life into the democratic ideals of free peoples.

These two ideas have faught against each other from the earliest dawn of human history. In fact, students of history have not definitely determined which holds precedence in political life. The autocratic power of the chief, no doubt, was power arrested from the individual clansman. The right of the individual had been submerged and had become centred in the autocrat. It matters little, where modern civilization had its birth, whether in the rights of the individual or the chief, we know that the two ideas have faught and bled, each fighting for the supremacy; as history has moved foreward.

The history of the centuries back of Europe for two thousand years, has mainly been the story of autocracy. Early Greece and Rome had known of the struggle of democracy, and modern England, France, and America had come in a large measure to the realization of that early democratic idea. When the English Barons were obtaining the Magna Charta, the foundation of English liberties, from King John, the German princes were giving to the German Emperor the power of autocracy and the Divine rites of kings. If we were to look into Mr. Wilson's idea of the cause of the world war, our investigation must go back to the early part of the thirteenth century, when Europe began to be born, and autocracy and democracy had their setting.

Autocracy defined is sin, because it tresspasses on the rights of the individual. Democracy defined is social justice, because it, by its nature prohitits any man from stepping into the rights of others. It makes men brothers. One man's liberty stops where another man's liberty begins. In essence, this is real prohibition of every social evil. The only liberty of the individual is the liberty to do right. the moment one man sins against another, he is in that sense an autocratic. Autocracy thirsts for power. in this, it has for its supreme aim to lay waste the rights of society, and to

build an authority based upon the principle of userpation. Any government based upon this principle will quite naturally thirst for world conquest. Germany could do no other thing and be true to her principle of government. By this method, she sought to subjugate the people of the world, and force had to be her weapon of warfare.

Democracy on the other hand seeks the chammels of holy living. Any nation built upon this principle, must teach her children, that the Golden Rule of Jesus is the only law that can usher in the golden age of man. The growth of such a govenment must be by precept and example of the law of human equality, if social justice becomes the highest political blessing to the race. When democracy truly reigns on earth, the nations will know war no more.

American became a partisan to the world war because the principle of democracy was in danger of being crushed. Democracy fights only when she meets autocracy and then she ought to fight. Our civilization had been conceived and born in religious liberty. This liberty had taken form in our republic, and it was our honorable duty and obligation to see that free government should not perish from the earth. Autocracy had stalked down the centuries far enough. She had at last met her foe to perish by the sword, she had sought to thrust in the heart of the free people of the world, but now in the hands of that great army of men, whose spirits were touched with the ideals of freedom.

The epitome of the causes can be expressed in three main thoughts. The racial hatred of the Slavs and the Teutons that covered many years of history, the commercial jealously that throbbed in the heart of Germany against the other powefs of Europe, and the quite natural opposition of autocracy and democracy. The last two ideas cannot and never will live peaceably together. The world in the end must be all of one of these two forces. The way it looks now, democracy has the right of way and will eventually become the governmental policy of all nations. With it, will come more and more the government of

God in the affairs of men. The coming of the Kingdom of God and democracy will go hand and in hand; for democracy alone can teach men that every man under God has a birth of freedom unique in itself. We turn now to the second general thought, to look at some results of the great event.

II. Some results. We are not far enough removed from the war to form a true perspective of the results and their eternal influence upon the future history of the world. There are, however, a number of immediate results that we are able to see. If we believe that God is in the struggle of man toward frredom, we must conclude that the coming of world democracy and the ethical, social, and political betterment of the race, go hand in hand, and, that God's kingdom cannot come, till there is a balanced social relation between man and man and a similar political relation between the nations. We cannot know the long earnest endeavor for the realization of social justice separate from the inspiration of man by the immanent spirit of God. God moves with the race. His revelation comes by the law of education. New truth is revealed only, when the race is able to apperceive such truth. The education of man to be able to receive new revelation is brought about with the price of great sacrifice. The law is that man learns by doing. He builds civilization through the centuries of severe trial, only to behold in a few years of terrible war, all its fall. When the fall comes, man stops to think over the cause to find that in the building, God's laws of social justice were broken: and learn that any civilization out of tune with the divine law will not eternally endure.

Many seemingly priceless things have gone to smash since the war broke in 1914. Things, the whole world greatly mourns. Henry Ford says, "Nothing has gone to smash, but what ought to have gone that way. This is a terrible statement to make about the sacrifices of the race. Thirty millions of lives have gone out, the distruction in money value equals the wealth of the U.S. What a sacrifice! The world lies bleeding, but, we pray at the foot of the Cross of

Calvary. If the world comes to itself, and learns, that any people cannot wear an autocratic crown and put the world at the mercy of injustice, maybe the sacrifice will not be too great. At least, not beyond what men can endure; and, that in this hour, the world will turn another sharp corner in its history to evolve into the light of a new day, with autocracy stunned in its death grapple with the people, till it never again will attempt to raise its head to dictate the policies of the nations.

Any force that impedes God must go in the end. God will bring into the affairs of men, His laws of justice: but the coming must be through the free will of men. "Whom He foreknew, He predestined to be conformed to the image of His Son." In a larger measure than we may now see, the world war has been a great religious struggle and the greatest things that will come out of it will be the realization by man of those eternal laws of justice, that percolate through the centuries, always watching to bind the lives of men and nations into a holy universal brotherhood, that succors its life from the larger Fatherhood of God. Toward this world family of men and nations, we believe all men are now trending. In this union, holy bonds of love will sometimes lift the world out of all meaner cares, and truth and justice will steal away the sharpness of the human heart, e'er men are aware. The world war points that way, though the time maybe yet far off. If this be true, Why not now lift up our vision to behold yet greater blessings, and believe that God and good men will pass triumphantly through this hour of world chaos?

1. In a specific way, let us now look at a few concrete results. About the first thing that came out of the war was the Sovietism of Russia. Socialism dates back in some form to the ancient world. The word began in the days of Robert Owen of Manchester England in 1837. The term first appeared in France in 1838. Socialism, as a policy, began with the beginning of politics. There is a state of Socialism in the Republic of Plato. Aristotle tells us that man

by nature is a political animal, and, that the state and the individual are too far apart. Karl Marx interpreted Socialism for Germany and put his stamp upon it for the whole world. Under the despotic rule of Russia, Socialism found firtile soil. Near the close of the war, when Russia fell, Sovietism came to power as a world problem. It seeks as its ultimate aim to nationalize every institution and is, at heart, determined to bring all men, if possible, under its jurisdiction. At heart, Socialism is simply another name for autocracy more desperate than any form of autocracy the world ever knew. If Russia succeeds, democracy will have another foe. The prolitariat believes, he has been under the yoke of the money king, and, will blindly fight for what he thinks is the highest blessings. What is the best thing to do? Will political oppression solve the problem? Will free speech enhance it? It may be the best to permit Russia to try Socialism till men learn that it is not akin to the highest and best form of the progess of the nations: and by and by, it will fall of its own weight. In our own country, possibly, the best way to defeat it, will be to make sure that the people live well under present laws; for, when the citizens of any country live well, revolution cannot arise. Misery alone will produce revolution. "When any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the duty of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute a new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safty and happiness." American is safe as long as our people live well and are contented. Bolshevism need not be feared.

2. The second result is the triumph of democracy. Woodrow Wilson, in his dealings with Germany and Austria, made it definite that the allies could not make peace with the crowned heads of Europe. His whole thrust was at the central cause of the war. He sought to disrupt the German government by an appeal to

German citizenship. The principles of peace, set forth in his famous fourteen points had the desired effect. The American army had turned the tide of war against the Teutons and there was nothing left for the Kaiser to do but to abdicate. At the fall of German imperialism, some form of democracy took its plac

It will take a long time for Germany to reconstruct her civilization, but it may appear yet that she will come back to the world a regenerated people. Let us hope so; for German intelligence is well noted and much needed in educational matters. She is now rightly trending toward her place in the sun, if she adopts altruism as her policy in governmental affairs. The test of the German mind will be at this point. Let us hope that the victory of the allies will not be pushed into so great an oppression that Germany cannot recover, for the world needs Germany with a new spirit. Oppression will not stimulate the German mind toward redemption and the brotherhood of the nations. Make her pay but not to the point of disintegration of national life. The war spirit must be eliminated in some sense by the forgiving spirit and especially by France. Hate must die.

3. A third result is the League of Nations. Here, again, Mr. Wilson must be honorably considered. We Americans have our separate opinions as to the merits and demerits of this great movement. Some of us may have formed our opinions under political prejudice; and not willing to give credit, where credit is due. It matters little what any one of us may think, certain facts stand out and must be honorably considered. The League of Nations is, perhaps, not a perfect realization of peaceful international affairs; but it is an honest attempt at such; and stands out as the first embodiment of any attempt at the proper solution of world problems.

This beginning will evolve into a larger and more perfect world government. Historians will consider the relation of Mr. Wilson to this international ideal. The idea will survive, whether it be a league to enforce peace or a

league of brotherly nations that will be true to the principle of democracy, that prohibts any nation from stepping into the rights of another.

4. The fourth result is the unique relation the U.S. now hold to the world. We are not apart of the League of Nations, but we are the centre of the world. The way American goes, ~~we are~~ the world is almost forced to go. Two thirds of the gold reserve of the world is in this country. It makes the U.S. the dictator of world business.

Up to the beginning of the war, the U.S. had looked to Germany as the centre of education. German universities are now closed to the world and we must stand on our own educational ability. This maybe a good thing. It will stimulate the people of this country in education, in business, religion, and science to originality. It will not harm students in Biblical criticism to forget a little of German rationalism and turn a little more to evangelical religion, though we do not depreciate scholarly investigation of the Scriptures.

American is the centre of Democratic government, notwithstanding the claim of the English to that high calling. From these United States, have gone out to the whole world, the principles of the Declaration of Independence. The adoption of that principle by the nations makes us wonderfully responsible. In our unique relation, we must be true to our principles, and, as the centre of the world, radiate Christian light to all men.

5. The fifth result, though some may not think it such, was the "Conference to Limit the Armaments of the Great powers." Out of this has come the true spirit of democracy. The League of Nations seeks to police the world to keep the peace but the "Four Power Pact" causes the nations to honestly respect each other.

After all is said about peace, I desire to state what I said in the beginning "The dream of eternally earthly peace can come about only through the education of the various nations to love each other, and in this, respect the inherent rights between the nations. The long ramble through the entangled mass of

world affairs has touched many problems. My last word is this, if the world turns its sharp corner of history and sees a new star of hope, and follows that star to a new day, where God will be known as the Fabher of all men; and the holy melodies of love arise, that holds the various peoples in its eternal grasp, the Kingdom of Heaven will have come through the better understanding of democracy.

Ma. 18

SCHOOL CITY ORGANIZATION

F. E. Pruitt 267

One of the outstanding problems in education is the relation of The Board of Education and the public schools to the municipality of which they are a part, there are many who hold the theory that public education is properly one department of municipal organization on an equality so far as city government is concerned, with the police and fire department. This theory implies that the Mayor or The City Council, or some municipal commission, shall act upon the budget presented by The Board of Education , determine the amount which should be approriated for the public schools and levy the tax along with other city taxes. The opposite theory, repeatedly upheld by the courts, is that public education is distinctly a State function; that the State should delegate to The Board of Education the power to determine its own budget and to levy a sufficient tax, having regard only for State limitation as to the amount of tax rate and etc.

Boards of Education in each of the 946 cities whose population exceeds 8000, may be divided into three groups , independent , dependent and special. Those which are in no way limited by the local city government but which determine the amount of their budget and levy their own tax are "Independent ". Such boards may be elected by the people or appointed by the Mayor or Council. Boards which are really a subdivision of the city government and whose budget may be changed are "Dependent". In the middle groupe lie those Boards whose budgets are not passed upon by the Mayor or selectmen, but the entire groupe of voters assembled for that purpose in an annual town or school meeting. Other Boards are not dependent upon municipal Authorities, but are far from independent in that there budget must be passed upon by some county or State Commission or other body not related to the municipal government. This middle groupe which is not definitely independent , and yet is not dependent is called "Special".

It is accepted by those who have made a study of the problems that Boards of Education, should enjoy fiscal independence. On the whole those Cities have made greater progress and maintained higher standards.

The attempt to reform city school Administration in connection with the establishment by the designation of one of the Commissioners elected as Commissioner of education, has not proved successful. The Commissioner of Education without professional preparation finds it necessary to employ a Superintendent of schools who ought to be a capable executive.

The tendency is for the Commissioner of Education to assume responsibilities which should be in the hands of the professional executive and for the Superintendent of schools to have no appeal except to the judgement of a single individual.

47% of The Cities have Independent Boards.
21% Have Dependent Boards.
32% Fall in the Special Class.

Among the geographical groupes the Great Planes Cities have the highest percent of independent Boards of Education , Seventy-seven percent of this groupe are independent. Milwaukee is the outstanding exception.

The highest percent of dependent Boards of Education are found in the Eastern States, because of the county unit of organization in the Western States , 69% are in the special class.

> If a Commission form of government

There is a tendency in large Cities to make the Board of Education dependent. Only 16 % of the Cities smaller than 30,000 are dependent, but 31 and 32% respectively, of the middle and larger Cities are dependent.

Forty-nine percent of the small Cities, 43% of the middle Cities and 40% of the Large Cities are defenitly independent.

The number of members of the Board of Education varies from three members in 9% of the cities to 21 in Wheeling, West,Va. and 30 in [illegible] Providence, R. I. One-fourth of the Cities have Boards of five, 22% have seven.

The largest Boards are in the East and South and the smallest in the Western Cities.

There is a marked tendency toward a longer term in the larger Cities. In slightly more than half of the Cities election takes place annually and in most of the other Cities every two years.

Under the direction of a continuing Board there is little danger of sudden radical changes in the school policy.

The notable example of a paid Board is in San Frincisco. Here the four members receive $3000 each.(appointed by the Mayor) for term of four years.

The Median annual salary for paid members is $150. The tendency is against even the small salary.

The financing of the public education is one of the important problems now confronting the School City Organization. Increased expenditures for public education increased in order to maintain them on their old level of efficiency. One half of the teachers in the U. S. have not had any proffessional traning and one fifth of all teachers have had as much as two years of College or Normal training . If the scope is to be still further extended, and more efficient instructing provided, a greater outlay of money must be available.

Reports of total receipts from each of five sources , based on average percents from all cities reporting show the following.

Where the actual % comes from.

The State	11.6%
THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT	0.3%
THE COUNTY	5.7%
LOCAL TAXES	65.4%
MISCELLANEOUS	17.0%

70% of the cities do not receive a dollar from the Federal Government.

Distribution of Current expenses among six major items based on median percents for cities report the following.

Where the school $ goes.

GENERAL CONTROL	4.4%
INSTRUCTION	74.3%
OPERATION OF PLANT	12.8%
UP KEEP OF PLANT	4.1%
FIXED CHARGES	1.1%
AUXILARY AGENCIES	1.7%.

The first set of figures revealed the known units and that which each contributed to the total cost of education.

The second set of figures showed where the dollar goes. All agree that the school dollar is most economicaly spent. (There is less waste).

The State Board of Education in conjunction with the State Board of Accounts is devleoping a School cost accounting system, with a common termology . This will enable one city to compare items of cost with that of other cities.

Indiana is in the midst of a State wide survey . I have confidence in the men who are doing the work and I trust that the Commission will be able to sell its recomendations to each schoolunit in this State.

People need to understand the organization of the school system in which they live. They ought to be so well informed that they will be found upon the side of progressive legislation.

In many instances teachers , lawyers, and Doctors have ranged themselves with the apponetx of sound educational legislation because of their failure to understand the signifiance of the organization of the school system.

I will be a fortunate day for public education when adminstrators, seek to have experienced class room teachers understand and participate in the developement of the adminstation policy. It has been most unfortunate when teachers have been led by sel-seeking individuals, either with in the groupe or outside of it, to antagonize the Administration without understanding either the organization of the school system, or the purpose in the mind of the Administrative staff.

NEEDED CHANGES IN THE PRESENT METHOD OF CONDUCTING THE BUSINESS OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION AND REASONS THEREFOR.

Suggested by the President of a city Board of Education in New Jersey, who is also chief executive officer of a large business corporation in New York City.

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1. Eliminate standing committees. A city looks to the Board of nine members to manage its schools. With standing committees the Board breaks itself up into several smaller boards, loses some of that unity of understanding on the part of the whole body which is so essential, scatters its energies, and wastes its time.

2. Systematize its business and give to its executive staff full responsibility for executive detail, and devote itself only to oversight and direction of all that is done.

3. Make the Superintendent the executive officer, give him full powers and responsibilities, and hold him strictly accountable for the successful conduct of all departments of the system.

4. Appoint the Superintendent for a three years' term.

5. With the Superintendent's aid, define the functions of every member of the educational service.

The Board should say to the Superintendent:

"Everything to be done here is for one end, the education of the child. Everything you recommend we are going to ask you to justify in one way only - by showing that it is necessary to the running of a good school system. You are the expert whom we have put in charge of it, and we are going to see that you do your work, and you are to keep us fully informed and at all times convinced that the work is being done as we wish it done,- in as complete and effective manner as funds permit.

If you recommend new things, you must convince us that they are necessary. You will be held strictly accountable for every expenditure. We shall watch the results which you get with the utmost care."

6. The Superintendent shall plan a policy of development, and submit the same in great detail; the same to include a report on the school system as it is, with recommendations as to what it should be. The Board should study the report with great care, and decide either for or against the policy laid down.

This procedure should be repeated at frequent intervals.

7. The Superintendent, as an expert in education, should convince the Board by frequent reports thereon, that the schools are continually progressing in two respects particularly,- in the efficiency of teachers and in the character of the training given to the children. The Superintendent's business is to secure this progress; the Board's duty is to see that he secures it and to give him ample powers with which to produce it.

8. If the Board makes its executive officers take full responsibility for the proper workings of the school system, one regular meeting a month of the Board will be ample to transact all its business.

9. Adjourned and special meetings may be called when needed.

10. Special committees will be appointed to investigate and report in writing to the Board on matters that require very special attention.

THE PROPER FUNCTIONS OF A BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Members of a Board of Education are directors of a large corporation, and should apply the principles of good corporation management to educational affairs. Their executive officers should have authority and be held accountable for the work.

A Board should supply funds, supervise expenditures, and determine the policy and future extension of the school system.

Its duty is to see that the schools are properly managed, and not to manage them itself.

It is not appointed to build buildings; but to see that they are built.

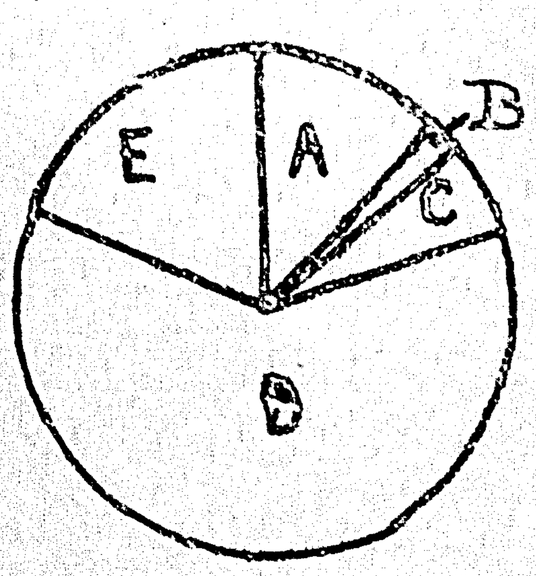
It is not appointed to supervise teachers; but to see that they are supervised.

In short, it is appointed, not to do the work itself, but to get it done.

As running a school system is an expert business, directed to one end, the education of children, it should be managed by an expert manager, and that manager must be an educator.

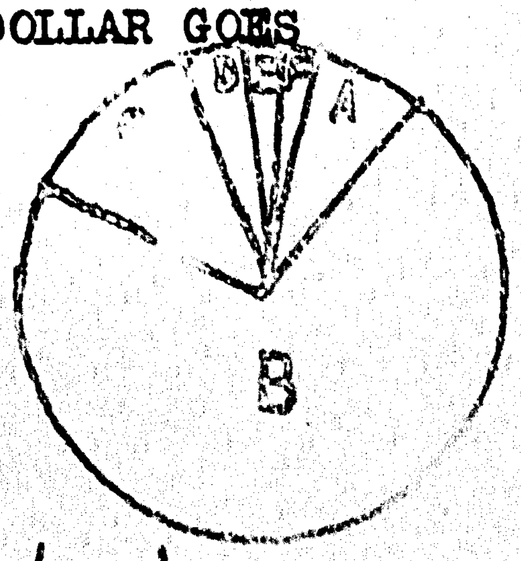
W

WHERE THE SCHOOL DOLLAR COMES FROM



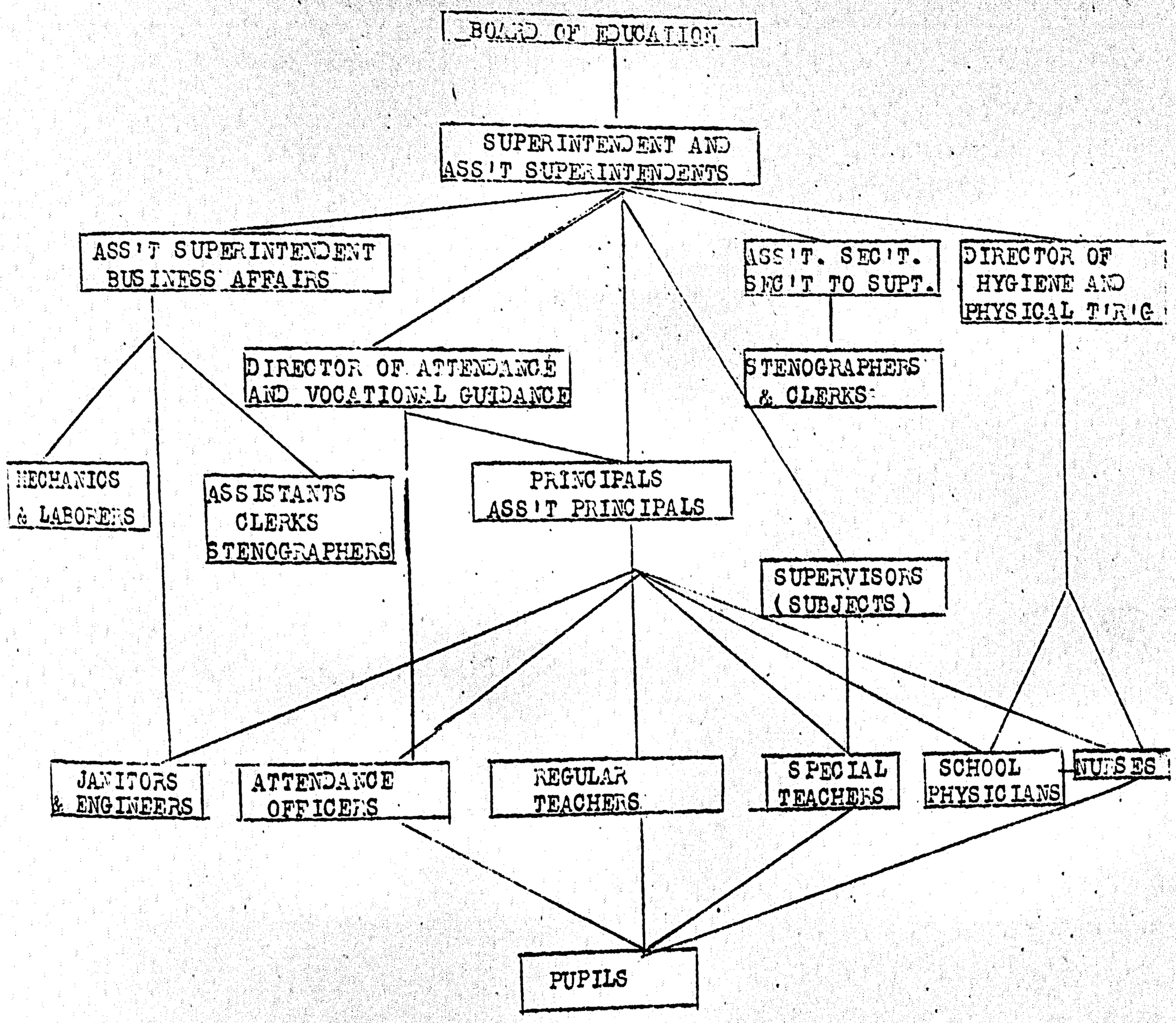
A. The State _____ 11.6%
B. The Federal Gov't _____ 0.3%
C. The County _____ 5.7%
D. Local Taxes _____ 65.4%
E. Non-Revenue or Miscellaneous _____ 17.0%

WHERE THE SCHOOL DOLLAR GOES



A General Control _____ 4.4%
B. Instructional Service _____ 74.3%
C. Operation of plant _____ 12.8%
D. Up-Keep of plant _____ 4.1%
E. Fixed charges _____ 1.1%
F. Auxiliary Agencies _____ 1%

ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION OF A CITY SCHOOL SYSTEM



Rank the following duties performed by city boards of education in order of their importance:-

(a) Adopt, upon consultation with chief executive, a set of rules for the government of the school system.

(b) Advise with the chief executive, affording a group judgment, on his recommendations for extensions or readjustments of the scope of educational activities.

(c) Appoint - upon nomination and recommendation of the chief executive - teachers, principals and supervisors.

(d) Require and discuss reports of the chief executive concerning progress of the schools- in terms of achievements of pupils, teachers, supervisors.

(e) Select chief executive officer and support him in the discharge of his duties.

(f) Visit the schools, observe or investigate the efficiency of instruction.

(g) To pass upon the annual budget prepared by the executive and his assistants.

No. 19

The Cancery Court. 276 1.

A.M. Wilson

One of the great problems of society is now and always has been how to enforce rights. This was true regardless of whether we consider society in the simple stage or in the more complex organization. While society was in the primitive stage the question of enforcing rights was also a simple question, because comparatively speaking, there were few rights to be enforced. But the same rights had to be enforced over and over until it became a custom to enforce them in a certain way. As a custom came to be recognized as the correct way to redress a particular wrong it came to be considered as belonging to the common law. But as soon as society had developed a group of customs for solving difficulties in the social order it began to be apparent that there were conditions arising for which there was no custom to use as a standard to remedy the undesirable condition.

These customs or common law rights had been used in a certain way and for a particular purpose until they were known as original writs. An original writ was the process formerly used for the commencement of personal suits. It was a mandatory letter from the King, issued out of Chancery, sealed with the Great Seal, and directed to the sheriff of the county wherein the injury was committed, or was supposed to have been committed, and required him to command the wrong-doer or accused party to either to do justice to the plaintiff or else to appear in court and answer the accusation against him. There were writs of ejectment, writs of covenant, writs of debt and many others. To illustrate suppose A wrongfully went on the land of which B had rightful possession, B could resort to Chancery and obtain a writ of ejectment and go to the common law court and get A thrown off of his land. Again if A owed B for goods sold, B could get a writ of debt and collect the money. There was supposed to be a writ that would enable one to enforce any right he might have.

But as society developed more rights were recognized by the people than there were writs recognized by the common law courts. To be sure Chancery could issue a writ for any purpose it might see fit but the trouble was the common law judge would not enforce the writ unless it complied with the established custom of the common law court. Since the common law court had exclusive jurisdiction of enforcing these writs if it refused to recognize a writ it was of no value. It may seem paradoxical to say that one has a right and at the same time say that there is no means by which the right can be enforced. But it is usually true that a right is recognized by the public long before the courts give a remedy for the violation of such right. This was especially true of the early development of our legal system. It was a time of harsh measures. Individuals were harsh in their judgments. Might was a great dispenser of right. The common law writs were looked to for redress of wrongs but if one happened to be injured in a way that he could not find a recognized writ that would fit his case he had no remedy. Suppose Smith owed Jones $100 and Smith has a promissory note on Brown for $100. Smith endorses the note and delivers it to Jones, intending to allow Jones to collect the note, pay himself and thus balance the account all around. But under the common law Jones, the one to whom the note was endorsed acquired no rights, because the common law judges said that Brown promised to pay Smith not Jones. So at common law Jones had no remedy. He had in many instances given up his evidence of the debt or had formally cancelled the debt and when the debt was once released there was no power in the common law courts to restore the legal obligation between Smith and Jones. Therefore Smith would still have his $100 note on Brown and would also have his debt to Jones cancelled. He would have gained$100 in the transaction and would not have sacrificed any legal right. The public would say that it was against conscience for Smith to keep the $100 and not pay Jones but the

common law had no conscience. The common law court felt that it was bound by the fixed customs or writs and that it could not vary from them. Its rules were to a great extent definite, positive and inflexible. As late as Henry VI we find Fortescue, a great jurist of his day, saying, when pressed by the absurdity of a distinction which he was making as to when a particular writ could be used and when it could not, "Sir, the law is as I say it is, and so it has been laid down ever since the law began; and we have several set forms which are held as law, and so held and used for good reason, though we cannot at present remember that reason."

As the need for a broader system of remedies became more and more apparent the individual began to appeal directly to the King for relief when he failed to get relief in the common law court. The King was supposed to be the fountain of justice and could give relief when he had determined what justice demanded. But of course the King could not personally attend to many of these appeals and so they were referred to a secretary. This secretary gradually took over more and more of this work and was strengthened as a department until it became the Council and still later one branch became Parliament. Out of the Council which later was known as the Privy Council the Court of Chancery came. The Council, which was presided over by the King heard appeals where remedy was not given by the common law courts. These appeals took up time of the Council that should have been given to other matters and so the need for a court that would take care of this work was greater as time went on and so the Court of Chancery was established as a court of separate jurisdiction.

There is some dispute as to the origin of the word,"Chancellor." One group believes that it came from the word chancellare meaning to cancel as applied to cancelling the King's letters patent when granted contrary to law. The other view is that it came from the word "cancelli" meaning the little bars or lattice work used for fencing off from the

multitude the recess or chancel in which sat the doorkeeper or usher of a court of justice. Gibbons implies that the latter is the true origin of the word when he says, "This word, so humble in its origin has by a singular fortune risen into the title of the first great office of State in the monarchies of Europe."

The word Chancellor was used by the Romans to designate an officer of the church but in this paper we are interested with the Chancellor of England and the court taking his name. This office existed from the most remote antiquity. King Arthur is said to have appointed a chancellor. Lord Coke said that the Chancery dispensed justice as an ordinary tribunal in the reign of King Alfred. While the office then existed it was centurie before it assumed the functions of a court of great importance, which was during the reign of Edward III.

From this time on we find the origin of many of the rights we now enjoy were established by the Lord Chancellor. To-day the principle is very frequently met that if one is injured he must bring his action to redress his injury within a certain length of time. For example in this state if it is a personal injury one must bring his action within two years. If it is a promissory note it is ten years. This we call the statute of limitations. Every lawyer meets this principle almost daily. John Morton Lord Chancellor under Henry VIII introduced the first statute of limitations. The war of Roses had made titles uncertain and there was great need of some measure that would relieve the public from the uncertainty of titles. So it was the Chancellor who said that it was against conscience to allow these claims to titles to be made after a long period of time. The statute of limitations was the result. It is hard to estimate the value to modern society of this statute. Actions should be brought while the defendant would reasonably be expected to have any evidence he might have had to prove himself innocent of the

charge. Otherwise the plaintiff might carefully preserve his evidence and wait until he felt that the defendant had lost his evidence and then bring his action.

Again one desires to dispose of his property by will. Our law is that he must execute a will in the presence of two witnesses who must sign it in the presence of the testator. But it is also true that he need not see the witnesses sign nor do they need see him sign. It is sufficient if the testator could have seen had he looked or if the witnesses could have seen had they looked. This doctrine was first announced by Lord Chancellor Thurlow in a case where a lady signed the will in an attorney's office and got into her carriage to drive away before the subscribing witnesses signed. The coachman accidentally backed the carriage opposite the window of the office so that if she had looked she could have seen the signing and Lord Thurlow held it sufficient. These examples might be multiplied many times but time will not permit.

The common law courts and the Chancery Courts remained separate court for a long time and in fact still remain separate courts in many jurisdictions. Our sister state, Illinois, has her chancery courts and her masters in chancery and enforces the rules of equity in separate courts from her common law courts. But even Illinois allows the judge to sit to-day as a common law judge and to sit in the same room to-morrow as a chancellor with only equity jurisdiction. The chancery court had varying experiences in the colonies and later in the States after they were admitted to the Union. Pennsylvania has had a separate chancery court only sixteen years throughout her whole history. In 1720 the only real chancery court she ever had was established, with the Governor as Chancellor. But the colonists were so jealous of any power exercised by the King of England, or his representative the Governor, that in 1736 they brought it to an end. In Massachusetts we find a court of chancery was

created with the amplest powers, "to be holden by the Governor, or by such person as he should appoint Chancellor, to be assisted by five or more of the Council, and this court was to sit from time to time as the Governor might appoint." From this court appeals lay to the King in Council, if the matter in controversy exceeded 300 . But on the accession of Willian and Mary the good people of Boston arose in their might and with"force and arms" sent their Governor a prisoner, back to England. So in the colonies it was a constant struggle whether there should be a chancery court because it was supposed to represent the King. But notwithstanding the fact that there are very few chancery courts in the United States at present, we cannot estimate the valur to us as a people of the rights given and preserved by the chancery court. It so inculcated equitable principles in the people that the common law took many of them over and applied them. But it was the thought of the people that there was no reason for the two systems. The public was annoyed by a suit being started in one court and after getting ready for trial or at some stage before trial being told that they were in the wrong court and were dismissed. Then they would have to go back and start all over again and valuable time and many times valuable rights were lost because some lawyer had misjudged whether his remedy should be sought in an equity court or whether he should go to a court of law. If we consider for a moment we can see how annoying this would be to the public. For example take a case of this kind, John Doe sells a piece of land to Richard Roe and Richard promises to pay a stipulated price for the property. John conveys the property to Richard and Richard gives him a writing showing that he promises to pay John a stipulated amount and that it is part of the purchase price of land. Richard does not pay the amount promised. John brings an action which he thinks will tie up the property so that Richard cannot convey it away until he is paid. When he gets into court

he is told that he is in the wrong court and is dismissed. In the meanwhile Richard has conveyed the land to an innocent third party. John is out and naturally is very much dissatisfied with his lawyer and the whole legal system. New York led the way in 1848 in an endeavor to correct this defect in the legal system. It enacted a statute that sought to make it so that if one applied to a court to enforce a right that if he showed that he had a right, the court would apply equitable principles if they were the proper principles to apply in his case, but if they were not and he showed facts that showed that he was entitled to a remedy according to common law principles it would apply common law principles.

This statute has been copied in our Indiana law so that we do not often think of how much we owe to the Chancery Court.

When we look back to the field occupied by the Chancery Court the natural question for us to ask is how could one know when to go to the Chancery Court and when to go to the common law courts. For the purpose of answering this question the law may be divided into two major classes: First, the civil cases; second, criminal cases. We are not interested in the criminal cases in this paper.

Civil suits are suits which seeks the establishment, recovery, or redress of private and civil rights. Or, we might say that civil cases are those cases which involve disputes or contests between man and man, and which only terminate in the adjustment of rights plaintiffs and defendants. The include all cases which cannot legally be denominated "criminal cases".

Returning to the question of when one should go to the chancery court and when to the common law court, we shall say in the beginning that it is not our purpose to attempt to treat the subject from a technical point of view, nor is it our purpose to attempt to treat the nice

distinctions which existed in the border line cases between law and equity But we shall treat it from a citizen's point of view. When reference is made to equity or chancery it must be remembered that the terms are used frequently interchangeably.

Equity has jurisdiction of at least three great classes of cases.

1.Equity has jurisdiction of all civil cases in which the primary right violated or to be declared, maintained or enforced is purely equitable, such as assignment of checks, notes or any similar right. In the moot case mentioned above where Smith owed Jones and Smith had a promissory note on Brown and Smith assigned or endorsed the note to Jones, we saw that under the early common law Jones acquired no rights. The legal title to the note was in Smith and the common law judge knew of no way to get the title out of Smith. But when an equity judge or chancellor got jurisdiction of the case he did not have any particular trouble because he could tell Smith to pay Jones. He would say that it was against conscience for Smith not to pay Jones. Smith might reply that he would not do it. The chancellor being the representative of the King would say "very well, then you will go to jail and when your conscience is sufficiently clear for you to pay Jones you will be released". But the common law judge did not have the right to order Smith under penalty of going to jail,to pay Jones. He could order him to pay it and could order the sheriff to sell any property that belonged to Smith that he could find and pay Jones but he could not put him in jail. The common law judge could give a judgment against Smith's property ,while the equity judge could give a judgment against Smith's body. When Smith got in one of those old English Jails it had a great stimulating effect on his conscience to make him pay Jones. The only way Smith could get out of jail was to pay Jones. After the common law judge saw Smith go to jail or pay before going he began to figure some way to keep chancery from taking his cases away from him, so he began letting Jones sue in Smith's

name and collect the note. Here was one equitable principle taken over by the common law court. As soon as the common law court recognized Jones and enforced his right, Jones could no longer go to equity to preserve his right. The same process would be used of the assignment of any contract

Before the chancery court was developed, our modern real estate dealer would have had to devise other methods of doing business, because he could not buy and sell contracts of purchase as he does now. The contract to sell a house could not be bought and enforced by another. But equity made this great field of business possible, by simply ordering the party that refused to carry out the contract of sale to perform his part of it even though it was a third party completing the transaction.

Again suppose one has a life insurance policy made payable to his administrator, executor or assigns, and he becomes indebted to a bank or any other party and delivers the policy to the bank to hold as collateral security for the debt. The policy says on its face that it is payable to the administrator, executor or assigns, yet the creditor is trying to hold it and collect it to pay himself. The common law court would say that since the policy was payable on its face to the administrator no one else could collect it. But equity would say that the policy was delivered to the bank intending to pledge it for the payment of the debt, ~~and~~ that good faith and conscience would demand that the creditor should be allowed to collect the policy and pay himself.

2. Another field of business developed by the chancery court is in the purchase of real estate. A looks around and finds a piece of property that suits him. He enters a contract with the owner of the property that on a certain day he will pay a stipulated price for the property and the owner agrees to convey the property to him on that day. When the day comes the owner refuses to convey the property. At common law all A could do was to sue and recover whatever damages he could prove. But when A went

before the chancellor the chancellor took the view that there was or might be some particular reason why A wanted that particular property. That there was no other property exactly like it. Therefore he ordered the seller to convey the property to A, under penalty of going to jail if he refused. One might ask why the same might not apply to the purchase of a horse. The answer is probably historical in part and perhaps the other consideration was the permanency of the object purchased in the case of real estate. Real estate is a permanent home and sentiment is built up around it. A horse is used a few years and is replaced by another. Therefore one would have to be satisfied with damages in the case of purchasing a horse and the seller refuses to deliver him while with real estate he can get the particular property. In this second field of equity jurisdiction we see that equity takes jurisdiction because the remedy is purely equitable.

Suppose I have a house and lot. In front of the house is a shade tree that it has taken fifty years or more to grow. My tenant thinks that the property would be more desirable with the tree removed, so he notifies me that he is going to cut it down. Before the chancery court was established my remedy would have been to let him cut the tree and then sue him for damages. But it would not matter how much damage the court might award it would not put another shade tree in front of my house. My remedy would clearly not be adequate. I want a shade tree not damages, therefore I lay my case before the chancellor. The chancellor calls my tenant in for a hearing and if he finds that I have sufficient reason to demand protection he will order him notto cut the tree. My tenant understands that if he does cut the tree that the court will fine him and send him to jail for disobeying the courts order.

The same kind of power has been made large use of in labor troubles. The right to strike has been generally recognized by our courts. The

trouble has arisen usually over the question of the extent labor unions can use picketing. It has been held that the unions have a right to pursuade other workmen not to go in and take their places, if they do it peaceably. Many times it passes beyond peaceable measures and the employer or owner of the property seeks some relief. He claims that his business is being damaged by pickets intimidating employees. At common law there would have been no remedy aside from a judgment for whatever damages could have been proved and a judgment would probably not have been collectible. The damage would have been done and no adequate remedy provided. The chancery court would have a hearing and if it was convinced that the damage alleged was really imminent it would grant an injunction to restrain the picketing or other illegal acts and if the injunction was not obeyed it would send the offenders to jail. The courts exercise these powers to-day without our thinking whether they are exercising legal or equitable principles. However they are using principles developed by the chancery court.

An interesting case arose a few years ago in baseball circles. Detroit induced Ty Cobb to join its baseball team. Mr.Cobb was under contract with the Philadelphia team. Since he was a very valuable man to a club Philadelphia wanted to compell him to perform his contract. It sought the aid of the chancery court. The court found that Cobb was under contract to the plaintiff and that he was not performing his contract but it said that it could not make him perform his contract. The court could order Cobb to play ball with the Philadelphia team and send him to jail if he refused to do it but the court said that it could not make him play as good as he was capable of playing and that nothing short of his best effort would be fulfilling the spirit of his contract. Therefore it would not take jurisdiction of the case. This shows at least one limit to the power of the chancery court to enforce its decrees. The limit here seems

to be that the court will not take jurisdiction to enforce a contract for personal services where the services to be performed requires special skill.

3. The third field of work for the chancery court was to devise some way to do justice in the case of fraud. It is not surprising that under the early common law there was no way worked out to give relief when one was defrauded out of the legal title to his property. Commerce and industrial relations were largely by barter and there was not much need for such protection. As civilization advanced and industry became more complex if Richard Roe mentioned above conveyed his property away to defeat his creditor, the creditor could go to the chancery court and show the court that the conveyance had been made to defraud Richard's creditors. The court would have Richard and the party to whom he conveyed the land come into court and if the creditor could show that Richard had conveyed the property for the purpose of defrauding his creditors and that the grantee knew it, it would set the conveyance aside and order Richard to pay the debt or sell the land to pay it. Another example of equity taking jurisdiction to give relief from fraud is the case where one has a promissory note and the debtor through some fraudulent representation gets possession of the note. At common law there would be no remedy until the doctrine of a lost instrument was developed. The chancery court ordered the one who had gained possession of the note to deliver it to the rightful owner and if he could not he must pay it or go to jail.

While the chancery court has ceased to exist as a separate court in most jurisdictions and especially in the United States, yet the principles developed by it are broader to-day than they have ever been before. To the public it seems that our legal system has unfolded very slowly; that it has not developed as rapidly as the needs of our

civilization has demanded. No doubt there is much truth in both propositions. But it must not be forgotten that it is a system that has been developed by the greatest minds of all history, that these great men have written the principlew with their life blood. The search has been conducted from the dawn of civilization to the present moment, from pole to pole and from the Orient to the Occident for principles that would work justice in every instance. This like all other perfection has not been attained. The goal is far in the future. But in the large measure of success thus far attained, the Chancery Court has had a very large part.

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